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FRENCH CABINET IS ANNOUNCED BY M. BRIAND

Foreign Minister Succeeds in His Task of Forming a New Government

SLIGHT SHIFT SEEN TOWARD THE RIGHT

Louis Loucheur Takes the Finance Portfolio and Painlevé That of War

PARIS, Nov. 28 (AP)—France's seven-day ministerial crisis is ended. Leaving the Elysée Palace after a conference with President Doumergue today, Aristide Briand, the premier designate, confirmed the following as the Cabinet which he would present to the President in the course of the afternoon.

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Aristide Briand.
Minister of Justice, René Renoult.
Minister of the Interior, Camille Chautemps.
Minister of Finance, Louis Loucheur.
Minister of War, Paul Painlevé.
Minister of the Navy, Georges Leygues.
Minister of Public Instruction, Edouard Daladier.
Minister of Commerce, Daniel Vincent.
Minister of Public Works, Anatole de Monzie.
Minister of Hygiene, Antoine Daurat.
Minister of Pensions, Paul Jourdain.
Minister of Agriculture, Jean Durand.
Minister of the Colonies, Leon Perrier.

M. Briand qualified the list only by saying that M. Jourdain had not yet accepted the portfolio of pensions and that he might be switched to the Ministry of Hygiene. M. Daurat, taking pains, at any rate M. Jourdain is certain to be in the Cabinet. This will be the first time that Alsace-Lorraine has been so represented in the Ministry since the Premiership of Raymond Poincaré.

The Under-Secretaries of State are: Aviation, M. Laurent-Eynac. War, M. Oslos. Finance, Paul Morel. Merchant Marine, Charles Danelou. Liberated Regions, M. Chauvin. Physical Education, Paul Benozet. Housing, M. Levasseur.

Ministers are Moderates

M. Briand's new Cabinet, while falling short of the great concentration of all parties hoped for in many quarters, faces the precarious financial situation, is composed of the safest elements in Parliament, and is the most moderate body of ministers assembled since the elections of May, 1924.

The complete elimination of extremists, both of the Communists and Socialists of the Left and the Nationalists of the Right, is one of its features. Acceptance of the Finance Portfolio by M. Loucheur has aroused intense interest in financial circles. M. Loucheur is known to be a man of daring financial and economic conceptions, and his activities as France's cashier will be watched with great attention.

The group represented in the Cabinet by the various ministers command 269 votes in the Chamber of Deputies out of the total membership of 597. It is expected that the more moderate elements of the Right and Center will vote with the Government on the ministerial declaration of policy next Thursday.

Shift Toward Right

The new Cabinet, as now shaped, involves only a very slight shift

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Japan Not to Send Troops to Manchuria

By the Associated Press
Tokyo, Nov. 28

THE general staff of the army is advocating the sending of additional Japanese troops to Manchuria, but the Cabinet has disapproved the move.

Baron Shidehara, the Foreign Minister, says Japan will not take any part in the troubles in China other than to protect the lives and property of its nationals.

CZECHS DISCUSS RUSSIAN ISSUE

Attitude of Coalition Government Analyzed—Dr. Benes Favors Recognition

By Special Cable
PRAGUE, Nov. 28.—The question of Czechoslovakian recognition of Russia is again raised as a result of the elections which have altered the relative strengths of the parties favoring and parties opposing that recognition, within the Czech coalition. Dr. Eduard Benes, who has always favored recognition, in the course of an interview with The Christian Science Monitor's representative, declared: "My attitude on the recognition of Russia, my policy regarding Russia remains unaltered."

Of the five coalition parties, the National Democrats are strongly opposed to Russian recognition; the Agrarians, Social Democrats and National Socialists favor it, and the Clericals remain neutral. In the last Parliament, the National Democrats were strong enough to postpone a definite settlement of this problem. Their loss in strength at the elections will, according to Dr. Benes, cause the other coalition parties to make the recognition of Russia a condition of joining the new government.

The recognition of Russia will, Dr. Benes stated, imply no weakening before the Communists who have so vitally increased their strength. On the contrary, it will be a disclosure of Russia's will enable the Government to deal more firmly with the Communists of this country.

The Monitor representative gathered from Dr. Benes' cautious statements that the signing of the Locarno treaty will have the effect of bringing the problem of Russia into the foreground of European diplomacy. No conference of the Little Entente, in spite of rumors to the contrary, will be held till next spring.

The work of forming the new ministry continues steadily, if slowly, and the constitution of the new government is expected to be disclosed on Sunday. It is expected that some changes in the political machinery will take place, and the plebeia, or commission of five representing the five coalition parties will be replaced by a ministerial council. It has long been contended that the powers of the plebeia are unconstitutional and oligarchical, giving it an exaggerated rôle in Czech politics.

LORD BUCKMASTER IN NEW POST
LONDON, Nov. 28 (AP)—Lord Buckmaster, formerly Lord Chancellor, has been elected to the chairmanship of the British Controlled Oil Fields, Limited, which has vast concessions in various parts of South America. He will succeed Sir Edward Mackay Edgar.

MANCHURIA'S WAR LORD ORDERED TO QUIT POLITICS

Feng, the "Christian General," Has Served an Ultimatum Upon Marshal Chang, Whose Followers Are Deserting Him—Peking Remains Calm

PEKING, Nov. 28 (AP)—The "Christian General," Feng Yu-hsiang, has served public notice on Marshal Chang Tso-lin, once all-powerful ruler of Manchuria, to quit politics or fight. Feng sent the Mukden leader a message urging him to retire, otherwise, he declared, he would attack immediately.

Peking remained outwardly calm in spite of this culmination of the spectacular march of events which has made the anti-foreign Feng practically master of Peking and threatens to eliminate Chang from the political arena.

While dispatches from Mukden said Chang Tso-lin was determined to fight to the last, other defections among his followers were reported, making his stand seem like a forlorn hope.

The chief executive, Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, will remain in Peking in spite of his desire, expressed to the Cabinet, to resign and free himself of the imbroglio into which Northern China has been thrown.

Already the leaders in the coup against Chang appear to be dividing their spoils. A reported agreement between the "Christian General" and Kuo Sung-Lien gives all of the important Province of Chihli to the former and allots the three Manchurian provinces ruled by Chang Tso-lin to Kuo. Shantung would be turned over to the Governor of Honan, Yueh Wei-chun, a henchman of Feng, while Li Ching-Ling would be shifted to Jehol in the north of Chihli.

Gen. Kuo Sung-Lien, former supporter of Marshal Chang Tso-lin, has established headquarters at Chingwangtao on the Chihli coast, while

VAST MAJORITY ALL OVER REICH WELCOME PACT

United States of Europe at End of Locarno Road, Says Dr. Breitscheid

By Special Cable
BERLIN, Nov. 28.—The passing of the Locarno bill, it may be said without hesitation, is welcomed by an overwhelming majority of the German people. "The people of all nations—perhaps even contrary to their governments—want peace, and Germany cannot stand apart and neglect supporting such international ideals," Frau Clara Mende, one of the most influential members of the German People's Party told the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor after the voting had taken place yesterday.

Another member of her party declared before the House that the Locarno Pact was the beginning of a peaceful solution of the Rhineland questions, while Dr. Rudolf Breitscheid, one of the leaders of the Social Democrats, even went as far as to declare that at the other end of the road starting from Locarno was a United States of Europe. He also welcomed the fact that henceforth political disputes among European nations would be settled peacefully.

A "Political Forum"

The remarkable way in which the idea of Germany's entrance into the League of Nations has gained popularity here since Locarno became evident during the voting. "The League of Nations has become the political market of the world," a political forum, and Germany therefore should join it," Count Hugo von Helldorf, former Prime Minister of Bavaria and now a member of the Bavarian People's Party, told the Monitor correspondent yesterday and Frau Mende believes Germany should enter the League, because it would be in a better position to support the German minorities in Poland, Czechoslovakia and elsewhere.

The speakers of most parties during the debate on Locarno, however, declared that a further occupation of Germany territory was incompatible with the "Locarno spirit."

"We won't cease to declare that there is no longer a necessity for military occupation of the Rhineland, since France's security is guaranteed, and that the entire occupied area must be evacuated," Dr. Breitscheid said, during the debate in the Reichstag and Dr. Albert Zapp, member of the German People's Party, intimated that Germany had the right, according to the Treaty of Versailles, to demand a shortening period of occupation if it fulfilled its obligations, and, according to the Treaty of Locarno, could demand that this question be settled by a court of arbitration.

"Not Yet Equals"

As long as the Rhineland is occupied and Germany is disarmed, Dr. Breitscheid declared, Germany and the Allies are not yet equals.

The Conservatives, who say the Pact fetters Germany and threatens to turn it from east to west, announced that they would not recognize the Locarno bill as valid if it is not passed by a two-thirds majority—which it was not—while the Nationalists threaten to fight it also outside Parliament.

Reviewing the voting it may be said that that part of the population which is not yet convinced anybody in this country would have believed the majority of the Reichstag would express itself in favor of Germany joining the League and guaranteeing French frontiers, and aid down in the Treaty of Versailles.

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'Who's Governor and Why?' Debated by Texas Citizens

Mr. Ferguson, in Interview, Said to Have Admitted Tacitly That He Shares Rule

AUSTIN, Tex., Nov. 28 (AP)—The question of who is the Governor of Texas and why, has received a thorough airing in statements cropping out in the general upheaval centering about the demanded special session of the Legislature.

Lee Satterwhite, Speaker of the House, declared to Texas newspaper men that Gov. Miriam A. Ferguson, in her executive act, proceeds at the behest of her husband and advisor, James E. Ferguson, formerly Governor.

Correspondents of New York papers, however, got a closer slant on the question, after they had, they said, "traveled 2000 miles for the interview," and then had to wait until nearly mid-afternoon for reception at the executive offices. The Texas reporters were barred and told that the Governor had nothing to say.

Special dispatches to the New York Times said their correspondent learned that James E. Ferguson, who received them, is the "real Governor" of Texas. The dispatches say the former Governor, whose administration ended in impeachment, "tacitly admitted" that he is the ruling power.

Political Ambitions Alleged

Mr. Ferguson is quoted as having attacked the earlier intimation of Mr. Satterwhite that the Legislature would not be reluctant in possible impeachment proceedings because the Governor is a woman, charging that "men with political bees in their bonnets" are responsible for the special session agitation. He included in the group "disgruntled contractors and county commissioners."

The former Governor reviewed his recent challenge to the discredited "whisperings" to the grand jury, and rounded out his statement with the avowal that Dan Moody, attorney-general, and Mr. Satterwhite have their eyes on the Governor's chair. He declined to say what the Governor will do about the special session demanded for "impeachments" and investigations, neither would he say whether she will run for re-election.

In the meantime the Texas capital still was wondering from which source the demanded special session call would come—the 58th supporting representatives who in an ultimatum have given the Governor until Dec. 10 to convene the Legislature.

Mr. Moody, who has returned from Washington, will begin in district court suit against the Hoffman Construction Company for cancellation of a highway contract and restitution of more than \$125,000 alleged to have been paid to the company. The case is of the same general nature as the one in which another company was forced out of business and made to restore \$600,000 to the State.

The Travis County grand jury is scheduled to report on its two months' investigations of state departments, its inquiries ended with the appearance before it of two persons who have been charged with whose resignations the Governor demanded after disclosure of apparent irregularities in road contracts.

Federal Road Engineers to Investigate in Texas

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP)—Thomas H. MacDonald, chief of the bureau of public roads of the Department of Agriculture, has announced that he would send St. J. Wilson, the bureau's chief engineer, and W. J. O'Leary, an assistant, to Texas to investigate the federal road aid situation there.

Making it clear that he does not suspect any wrongdoing touching the federal funds, Mr. MacDonald declared that he was sending the men on the mission because of the "intense interest" on the part of the public in Texas situation.

Advising to the press, he said, are to the effect that his funds are not involved in any way in the Texas controversy, and that only state maintenance contracts are concerned. He said that the federal funds turned over to the State, he asserted, merely as a precautionary measure, and will inquire into the reimbursement of counties for money expended in road construction.

The Federal Government matches the State's dollar for dollar under the federal aid program. A great deal of road construction is under way in Texas, Mr. MacDonald pointed out.

IRISH REPUBLIC BOND HOLDERS WIN POINT

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP)—Two committees representing holders of Irish Republic bonds in this country have been granted the right by Joseph M. Proskauer, Supreme Court Justice, to intervene under certain conditions, in the litigation over \$2,395,531 representing the unsubscribed portion of the \$5,000,000 subscribed by the American public to a loan for the former Irish republic.

The original suit was filed by the Irish Free State and others representing the régime which followed the downfall of the Irish republic. The defendants are the bank and the State of Ireland, and the remainder of the securities involved, Eamon de Valera, former Irish Republican President, and other officials of his administration.



Dan Moody, Attorney-General of Texas, is shown in the photograph.

Town in Miniature Built as Diversion

Denver Man's Work Forms a Major Attraction Along Mountain Drives

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 28 (AP)—A Denver man's diversion from the cares of his business has resulted in one of the major attractions along the city's mountain park drives.

From a modest beginning has grown "Tiny Town," a miniature village in Turkey Creek canyon, 20 miles from here. The "town" covers several acres, has electric-lighted streets, a real railway system, a small steamship that piles on a miniature lake as well as snows and mines on the hill slopes and outlying ranches, dairy barns, silos, and farmhouses.

The "spire of the cathedral" is on the level with the head of a six-foot man when standing erect; a child figuratively wears seven-league boots when it strides down the street; and the railway station makes a comfortable home for a small dog.

More than a decade ago George E. Turner felt he must have some outdoor diversion. He did not care for fishing, golf, or hiking, so he seized upon the plan of building the "Tiny Town" across the road from his mountain summer home.

REAL FREEDOM BASED ON LIFE OF SERVICE, SAYS SIDNEY WEBB

No Universal Panacea Exists, He Avers, for Freedom—Every Individual Succeeds to Heritage of Enormous Value in Collective Experience

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Nov. 17.—"Economic Freedom" was the subject of the Fabian lecture given by Mr. Sidney Webb at the Wesleyan Mission Hall, Kingsway, recently.

Discussing the various kinds of restraints or impediments which interfere with freedom, Mr. Webb referred to constitutional provisions for the protection of minorities; adding:

But there is a still stronger restraint of individual freedom—public opinion, from which they suffer, without knowing it, in the United States. There is such a strong convention that it is very difficult to break away from it. There is no remedy for that except by the growth of tolerance.

It is the rise of the conception of economic freedom during the past century which has been altering European politics. The keynote of Conservatism is stability—a fine word, but failing adequately to recognize the need of change in a changing world. The keynote of Liberalism is liberty, but a certain kind of individual freedom tends to recognize the need of change in a changing world.

The keynote of the Labor Party is democracy. You may have the best possible voting machine, without getting freedom or equality. A democracy of peasants could not manage a railway, a bank, or a university. Nor do you necessarily best serve the future of the community by giving votes to adults who, if each votes according to his own interest, may not sufficiently consider the children, who are one-third and the most important part of the community.

NEW PROOF ANNOUNCED FOR EINSTEIN THEORY

CHICAGO, Nov. 28 (AP)—Claim of proof of part of the Einstein theory of relativity has been advanced by Prof. A. H. Compton of the department of physics of the University of Chicago.

"After three years of study I have proved Einstein was correct in his theory that light waves are made up of particles," Professor Compton told members of the Central Association of Science and Mathematics Teachers. "This will enable scientists to determine the strength of the cosmic ray."

RESOURCES OF NEW ENGLAND TO BE STUDIED

Allied Technical Societies to Go Into Power and Fuel Situation

With the continued anthracite tie-up offering a strategic opportunity for the development of new fuel and power sources for New England, the Allied Technical Societies of Boston today announced a special two-day convention here Dec. 10 and 11 to consider the situation. The conference will be addressed by leading representatives of these industries.

At the first session, at 10 o'clock, in Huntington Hall, 431 Boylston Street, the sources and utilization of coal will be discussed by F. H. Daniel, vice-president of the Sanford-Riley Stoker Company of Worcester, while the same problems with respect to oil will be carefully reviewed by E. H. Peabody, president of the Peabody Engineering Corporation of New York.

Requirements of Industries

Other speakers at the opening meeting will be J. F. Hecking of the Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation of Cambridge, on "Diesel Engines," and L. R. Nash of Stone & Webster, Inc., of Boston, on the "Possibilities of Obtaining Power From Public Service Corporations." Dr. Ira N. Hollis, formerly president of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, will preside.

Dr. Samuel W. Stratton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will lead the discussion in the afternoon session, which will be devoted largely to the requirements of power in the industries. Charles T. Main of Boston, consulting engineer, will discuss "Power for Textile Mills," and Joseph Warren, vice-president of the S. D. Warren Company of Cumberland Mills, Me., will speak on "Power for Paper Mills."

The problem for industries using relatively small amounts of power will be treated by K. D. Hamilton of the George H. Keith Company of Brockton.

Three speakers will read papers before the conference on the second day of the meeting. At the morning session over which I. E. Moulton will preside, Joseph Pope of Stone & Webster, Inc., of Boston, will consider the "Advantages of calling on the Use of High Steam Pressure," while Edgar A. Dickinson of the General Electric Company of Lynn will lecture on the "Utilization of Extraction Steam."

Study of Power Problems

Following the address by W. H. Larkin Jr., power engineer of the "Rubber Goods Company" of Passaic, N. J., on "The Supply of Industrial Power," F. M. Gibson, plant engineer of the American Sugar Refining Company and chairman of the societies, will lead a

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Round-World Airplane for Historic Exhibit

By the Associated Press
Washington, Nov. 28

THE Chicago, one of the airplanes which completed the army's round-the-world flight, has arrived in the Capital to be preserved as a historic exhibit in the Smithsonian Institution. Disassembled and crated, with some of the frail parts wrapped in cotton, the airplane now reposes on a box car at Bolling Field, and as soon as space is made for it in the museum it will be carefully reassembled there under the direction of Prof. Carl N. Motman, curator of engineering.

CURB IS PLACED ON COAL PRICES

State Commission Criticizes Cost and Tells Where to Buy Cheaper

Criticizing high prices which certain dealers have been forced to pay at wholesale for semi-bituminous and low volatile coal, the Massachusetts Commission on the Economics of Life today issued a report explaining that coal may be bought from certain mining companies at reasonable prices, and requesting those interested to communicate with the commission for specific information.

The report explains that there have come to the office of the emergency fuel administrator many complaints in regard to the high prices being charged at the mines. Municipal authorities, retail dealers, and all others interested are informed that they may buy coal which meets the requirements recommended by the New England Governors' Fuel Committee, containing not over 23 per cent volatile matter and not less than 14,000 B. T. U.

"Within the last 24 hours," the report, signed by Eugene C. Hultman, says, "we have been advised that much Pennsylvania coal of our specifications can be obtained at prices lower than have been quoted here by unreliable brokers and alleged mining companies."

For example, we have just received such telegrams as follows from Pennsylvania producers:—"For next week 10 cars low volatile screened coal price \$3 net ton from Crescon, Pa."

"From Johnstown, Pa., 10 cars screened lump over 12 inches screen \$3.75, 20 cars egg four by five inches price \$4.25, 10 cars smokeless stove one and a quarter by three inches \$5 all taking low freight rates."

"From New York shippers: 50 cars run-of-mine 15 to 22 per cent volatile matter, \$2.25; 30 cars low volatile lump, \$3.50."

"The freight rate on this coal is about \$3.50 a ton to Boston."

"The interested can obtain more detailed information by calling on or writing to the Emergency Coal Administrator, State House, Boston, Mass."

TENNESSEE ORDERS ALL SIGNS REMOVED FROM STATE ROADS

Those Remaining After December 14 Will Be Chopped Down by Highway Patrol

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 24 (Special Correspondence)—Tennessee will take a long step toward beautifying the highways of the State by tearing down all signs and billboards along the State highways, R. H. Baker of the Highway Department has announced. This is in accordance with a law passed by the last Legislature.

Using its regular patrol and maintenance crews of several hundred men, the State Highway Department will start this work at once. A formal warning first will be issued to all owners of signs in order that they may remove them. If this warning is not heeded by Dec. 14, the signs will be taken down.

Signs on county roads will not be disturbed, as the State department has no jurisdiction over these. Signs within limits of corporate towns also will be spared. Wooden signs will go to make huge bonfires, if any, less than \$15,000. In this sense we are the creditor nation of the world and we are also at this time shipping out more goods than we are importing.

Use of Surplus Funds

The surplus funds of American citizens began to be invested in the bonds of foreign industries, as well as in the bonds of foreign governments. At the rate of at least \$1,000,000,000 a year such investments are being made, in Germany, in Canada, in South America and in other parts of the world. When large purchases of such bonds are made, it is American goods of commerce that must actually go abroad.

MANCHESTER SPINNERS VOTE ON WORK HOURS

By Special Cable
MANCHESTER, Eng., Nov. 28.—The ballot of the members of the American spinning section of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners Association on the question of reducing working hours from 39½ to 35 weeks has not yet yielded the necessary percentage which a short time the organization committee considered necessary to further the curtailment of production.

The voting showed 73.47 per cent in favor of the reduction, 26.53 against it. Those who did not vote. The committee had intimated that the usual 80 per cent vote would not be considered sufficiently satisfactory. The result did not come as a surprise in cotton circles.

POLISH CABINET COMPLETE

WARSAW, Poland, Nov. 28 (AP)—The Premier, Count Skrzynski, has completed the Cabinet which he formed last week by appointing General Zeligowski as Minister of War.

POLICY ON DEBT CONSIDERED AT BOSTON MEETING

R. C. Dawes, H. G. Moulton, and Eliot Wadsworth Outline Factors in Situation

GOAL IS TO RESTORE STABILITY OF EUROPE

Reduction of American Taxes Linked With Success of Funding Settlements

Basic and far-reaching problems in international finance, including America's position and obligation as a creditor nation, France's delicate financial situation and the means by which this intergovernmental indebtedness may be funded without seriously disturbing the world's trade balance, were considered in detail by three eminent financiers in addresses before the Boston Foreign Policy Association at its luncheon discussion at the Copple-Piazza Hotel today.

Rufus C. Dawes, president of the French Reparations Commission of which his brother, Vice-President Charles G. Dawes, was chairman; Harold G. Moulton, director of the National Institute of Economics, Washington, D. C., and co-author of the book, "France's Ability to Pay"; and Eliot Wadsworth, formerly Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury and formerly secretary of the World War Foreign Debt Commission of this country, were the speakers.

Creditor Nation's Opportunity

They delivered three especially significant statements on the problem at hand:

1. Mr. Dawes said: "I think that this is the great opportunity and obligation of the creditor nation, that it may use its credit in such a way as to restore productivity of the world and to remove the illusion of danger that the payment of debts would destroy both debtor and creditor, and that the creditor nation, governmental debt into merely a private obligation, the payment of which may be indefinitely postponed."

2. Mr. Moulton, discussing particularly financial conditions in France, emphasized the view that the crux of France's problems lies in the country's inability to balance her budget, and to this end he declared that the creditor nation should be the prosperity without experiencing the attendant evils of violent deflation rested in radical reduction of expenditures, rather than an attempt at increased revenue.

3. Mr. Wadsworth, treating the American situation with reference to the debt-funding accomplishments, pointed out that already arrangements have been made with 10 of the 18 European debtor nations, representing more than 60 per cent of the total debt, or a capital sum of \$3,300,000,000. He said that the reduction of taxes in the United States was the concomitant of the success of the American debt-funding commission.

Based on Economic Law

The meeting was attended by several hundred members and guests of the Foreign Policy Association. Manley O. Hudson, Bemis professor of international law at Harvard University, presided.

Payment of debts on the part of the debtor nations should be in accordance with economic law and not the outcome of misguided pressure. Mr. Dawes declared that automatic operations of natural law in business a favorable opportunity was found for the payment of our debts," he said, in reference to the discharge of America's indebtedness during the last few decades.

"It is not too much to hope that the operation of the same natural law if it has a chance to operate without legislative interference may, after many years, make this problem of debt settlement seem less intricate and baffling."

"Upon the balance sheet of intergovernmental obligations, the United States is the creditor nation, and Germany, the debtor," he explained. "Our credits are almost equal to Germany's debts. In addition to this, private investors in the United States own about \$4,000,000,000 of foreign government bonds and about \$5,000,000,000 of other foreign bonds and property. Deducting the holdings of foreign investors in this country, the net obligations of foreigners to the Government and people of this country is much, if any, less than \$15,000,000. In this sense we are the creditor nation of the world and we are also at this time shipping out more goods than we are importing."

Use of Surplus Funds

The surplus funds of American citizens began to be invested in the bonds of foreign industries, as well as in the bonds of foreign governments. At the rate of at least \$1,000,000,000 a year such investments are being made, in Germany, in Canada, in South America and in other parts of the world. When large purchases of such bonds are made, it is American goods of commerce that must actually go abroad.

"If debts cannot be paid without requiring the shipment of goods, it is certain that money cannot be loaned without producing the same effect. There was thus set up a tendency for the shipment of goods of commerce in the reverse direction from that which it had been assumed the payment of foreign debts would establish. The least that can be said for this is that time is being gained to prepare the way for further progress and to discover the ultimate solution."

"The transfer of credit in this way appears to do more than to facilitate the shipment of American goods abroad. It sustains the purchasing power of our best customers, since the products of our farms

DE MOLAY ELECTS OFFICERS TODAY

R. E. Dickerson Will Speak at Annual Banquet of Conclave

Election of officers, appointment of committees and discussion of plans for the coming year occupied attention at today's business sessions of the New England Conclave, Order of De Molay, which opened yesterday in the Masonic Apartments, East Boston. Called together at 9 a. m., the conclave proceeded to the transaction of routine business after which it divided into group conferences for intensive consideration of specific subjects.

The conference for councilors was in charge of Deputy John Abbott of Rhode Island; the conference for scribes was in charge of Deputy Charles M. Gardner of Connecticut; and the conference for the treasurers was under the direction of Deputy George W. Root of Vermont.

World News in Brief

Washington (AP)—Taking cognizance of rumors that Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, intended to resign, President Coolidge has authorized a denial that such a step was contemplated.

Frankfort, Ky. (Special)—Kentucky's oil production decreased from a peak annual run of 9,224,473 barrels in 1921 to 7,437,232 barrels for 1924, according to figures given out by Dr. W. R. J. Johnson, state geologist, detailing petroleum production since 1883. The smallest year's output was 322 barrels in 1897.

New York (AP)—A new 25-story hotel, to be known as the Savoy-Plaza, is to be built at a cost of \$17,000,000 on Fifth Avenue between Fifty-Eighth and Fifty-Ninth Streets, it is announced by Blair & Co., Inc.

Charlotte, N. C. (Special)—R. W. H. Stone, president of the Farmers' Union, has issued a call for the annual convention of the organization, to be held at Raleigh Dec. 3 and 4. More markets and better prices for North Carolina products will be the convention slogan.

Chicago (AP)—A warning for New Year's Eve has been issued by E. C. Yellowley, district prohibition administrator. "The biggest mistake anyone could make right now would be to reserve a table at one of the moist cabarets and make a payment down," he said. By New Year's there won't be any open.

Washington (AP)—Why lubricating oil can be developed more cheaply from one type of petroleum than it can from others is a problem for which the Bureau of Mines has now undertaken to find the solution.

Rome (AP)—Gold coins of the denomination of 100 lire, commemorative of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the reign of King Victor Emmanuel, will be placed in circulation in a few days. The die was designed by the sculptor, Aurelio Mistruzzi.

New York (AP)—A proposal for the merging of the Roland, the Hamburg Bremen and the Horn lines of steamships under the direction of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company in Bremen, Dec. 21, it is announced in a cable dispatch from Bremen received by the management of the North German Lloyd Company.

Trenton, N. J. (Special)—In the future federal prohibition agents who do not answer their names when summoned in liquor cases will be prosecuted, Harlan Reason, Assistant United States Attorney, announced in Federal Court, following a conference with Judge Bodine. Many agents and former agents have shown lack of attention in court proceedings.

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FRENCH CABINET IS ANNOUNCED

(Continued from Page 1)

toward the Right. The former Premier, M. Leger, is the only mark of the moderate groups in the new combination, consequently, it is supposed that M. Briand is satisfied with a slight enlargement of the parliamentary majority to make up for the Socialist defection, counting on the support of several independent groups not included in the new list.

After a long talk last night the Premier-elect finally persuaded M. Loucheur, who is popularly reputed to be the richest man in France, to preside over the Ministry of Finance. It was decided that there will be no Budget Minister. The Minister of Finance taking entire charge of all departments of the ministry. M. Loucheur will be aided by an advisory committee whose duty it will be to study fiscal plans prepared by permanent officials of the ministry.

This committee, which will function under the general control of the Cabinet, will include the best qualified representatives of finance, commerce and industry, regents of the Bank of France, executives of great banking establishments and presidents of chambers of commerce of the principal cities.

New Cabinet Is Received, Not With Enthusiasm, But With Friendly Sentiments

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable
PARIS, Nov. 28.—"Tout s'arrange," everything arranges itself, is a cheerful French proverb. Aristide Briand's task of forming a Cabinet, after the failure of the Cartel chiefs was exceedingly difficult, and parliamentarians are still only half content.

The comments of the newspapers are somewhat reserved. It is impossible that the greeting of the new Cabinet should be an enthusiastic one. Yet under the circumstances the Briand Cabinet may be pronounced good, and its prospects of stability fair.

Logically it has not a majority on which to rely in the Chamber of Deputies, because if the Socialists are regarded as opponents, small representation is given the Center and none to the Right. M. Briand has tried not to go far outside the ranks of the Cartel. He is afraid of arousing the antagonism of the Left. It is not a ministry of national union which many people held to be desirable.

Choice Shows Skill
But when these criticisms are made, M. Briand's choice shows considerable skill, and it is calculated to keep together many groups, without arousing the animosity of other groups. It is an artful blend. Even the Socialists will probably not be adversaries, and Edouard Herriot has promised to use his influence

WOMEN PLANNING PEACE MEETINGS

Brooklyn and New York Will Focus Interest on World Court

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Attention will be focused on the United States Senate discussion of the World Court by two peace meetings in New York and Brooklyn, in which large groups of women's organizations will cooperate.

The New York meeting will take place at the International House on Dec. 11 and 12, and the Brooklyn meeting at the Academy of Music on Dec. 12. Throughout the country during December and January women's organizations are co-operating in similar conferences dealing with the cause and cure of war and methods of securing permanent peace.

Speaking of the series of meetings, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who called the conference on the cause and cure of war last January in Washington in which a dozen of the leading national organizations of women co-operated, said:

"No call has gone out to have meetings at this particular time but in a number of states during December and January local committees representing co-operating organizations are planning conferences to discuss means of securing peace. Naturally the tendency of such meetings will be to arouse interest in the World Court discussions in Washington, since the World Court among other cures of war will be listed among the subjects to be taken up at the conferences."

Mrs. Catt will speak at the evening session of the Brooklyn meeting with Everett Colby, chairman of the executive committee of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association. Mr. Colby's topic will be "The First Steps Toward World Peace" and Mrs. Catt will speak on "Keeping Step."

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw will preside. The co-operating organizations in this meeting will be the Brooklyn League of Women Voters, the Council of Jewish Women, the Young Women's Christian Association, and the American Association of University Women.

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Albanian Charges To Be Answered
By Special Cable
GENEVA, Nov. 28.—Gen. de Lara, president of the commission for the exchange of the Greek and Turkish population, will come to Geneva for the League Council meeting, in order to explain the work of the commission in opposition to the complaint of the Albanian Government, which claims that 800 Albanians have been exchanged and that 40,000 are on the point of being exchanged.

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KAYSER "THREE-STAR" VESTS, heavy weight, bodice and regulation top. Pink, \$3.75 and \$4.00

KAYSER "ONE-STAR" BLOOMERS, medium weight, well reinforced, good length. Pink, White, Black, Navy, Camel, Platinum, Tea-rose, Maize, Oak, Shrimp, Peach, Cyclamen \$3.75 (Extra sizes, \$4.50)

KAYSER "THREE-STAR" BLOOMERS, heavy weight, well reinforced, good length. Pink only \$7.25

KAYSER "ONE-STAR" UNION SUITS, medium weight, good length, well reinforced, bodice style and regulation top. Pink and white \$6 (Extra size, \$6.75)

KAYSER "THREE-STAR" UNION SUITS, heavy weight, good length, well reinforced, bodice style and regulation top. Pink \$7.25 and \$7.50

SPAIN TO FORM NEW NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Single Chamber to Take Place of Two Houses

By Special Cable

MADRID, Nov. 28.—Primo de Rivera, the President of the Directorate, stated at a meeting of the Union Patriotic Party, to which he hopes to hand over the affairs of government, that, had as he considers the Parliamentary system under the old regime to have been the methods according to which members are elected are far worse, and a farce from beginning to end.

No honest election, he said, has taken place since universal suffrage was instituted more than 30 years ago. He proposes to create one national assembly, instead of two chambers as hitherto. He considers the part that women play in Spain's politics, and particularly in the municipalities, as a hopeful sign and trusts their intervention will affect the structure of the new constitution.

He calls upon labor to discountenance false apostles who urge them to demand higher wages and reduce output, the only sensible course being to increase and perfect production.

An official communiqué has been issued to the effect that in a school near Madrid, Communist doctrine is being taught to young people who sing the "Internationale" when entering and leaving their classes. The authorities are determined to end the propagation of "pernicious doctrines," and have instituted proceedings against the responsible parties.

BALTIMORE TO BUILD WATER RESERVE DAM
BALTIMORE, Nov. 28 (AP)—Purchase of between 8000 and 10,000 acres of land at the junction of Gunpowder River and Prettyboy Creek for the impounding of a new reserve water supply of approximately 25,000,000 gallons for the city of Baltimore has been announced by the public improvement commission.

The impounding of the water behind a proposed 100-foot dam will wipe out the settlements of Rockdale, Hoffmans, Schamberg and Meckleysville, Md. The cost will be \$3,000,000.

LAND COMPANY ISSUE BARRED
The Commission on Public Utilities today barred the sale of securities of the Florida Sales Company, Inc., from Massachusetts because it finds their sale would be fraudulent or would result in fraud. The finding was made because the company did not furnish the commission with certain information required by statute.

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ITALIAN DEBT MISSION TO PROCEED TO LONDON
By Special Cable
ROME, Nov. 28.—Before proceeding to London to open negotiations for the settlement of the Italian debt to Great Britain, Count Volpi is coming to Rome to confer with Benito Mussolini on the result of his visit to America. The settlement of the Italian debt to Great Britain on the lines of that of the Italo-American is expected and optimism reigns in official quarters over the success of the coming negotiations.

The Italian debt to England amounts to £582,510,000, but deducting a counter debt due by Great Britain of £22,000,000, the net amount of Italy's liability to Great Britain may be put at £560,000,000, or about 60 per cent larger than the Italian debt to America. The same policy adopted in the negotiations for the settlement of the French debt to England, that is a "pari passu principle," will also be applied in respect to the Italian debt to Great Britain.

SWEDISH MINISTER NAMED
STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Nov. 28 (AP)—Wollmar Bostrom, Swedish Minister to Madrid, has been appointed Minister to the United States, replacing Axel F. Wallenberg.

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NEW ENGLAND AVIATION SHOW TO DRAW INDUSTRY'S LEADERS

Airplanes From Wichita, Kan., First to Arrive at Mechanics Building, Boston—Eight Craft Will Be Set Up for Display During Dec. 2 to 5

Coincident with the announcement of the formation of the first aviation terminal company of New England and the signing of preliminary agreements by the New York-Boston air mail interests, the first New England Aviation Show will open in this city next Wednesday morning.

The first two airplanes to arrive for the exhibition, which is to be held in Mechanics Building Dec. 2 to 5, were two Travel-Airs from Wichita, Kan. According to Prof. E. P. Warner of the aeronautical engineering department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, their 2000-mile flight was the longest civil flight ever made to Boston and the longest commercial delivery of aircraft to private owners by air in the world.

The towns and cities of southern New England will have a chance to see the Wright-Bellanca, the new six-seater monoplane powered with a whirling motor, which will come from New York to Boston via New Haven and Hartford, Monday morning, carrying officers of the National Aeronautic Association to the air show. Airplanes from Mitchell Field will fly up on that day to participate in an aerial circus in Boston to advertise the Aviation Show. About eight airplanes will be set up in Mechanics Building for the benefit of the thousands who will attend the combined Army and Navy Tournament Bazaar and Air Show.

Among the fliers who are expected to talk and show pictures at the show are Lt. Commander Richard E. Byrd, who led the MacMillan polar flight expedition for the Navy last

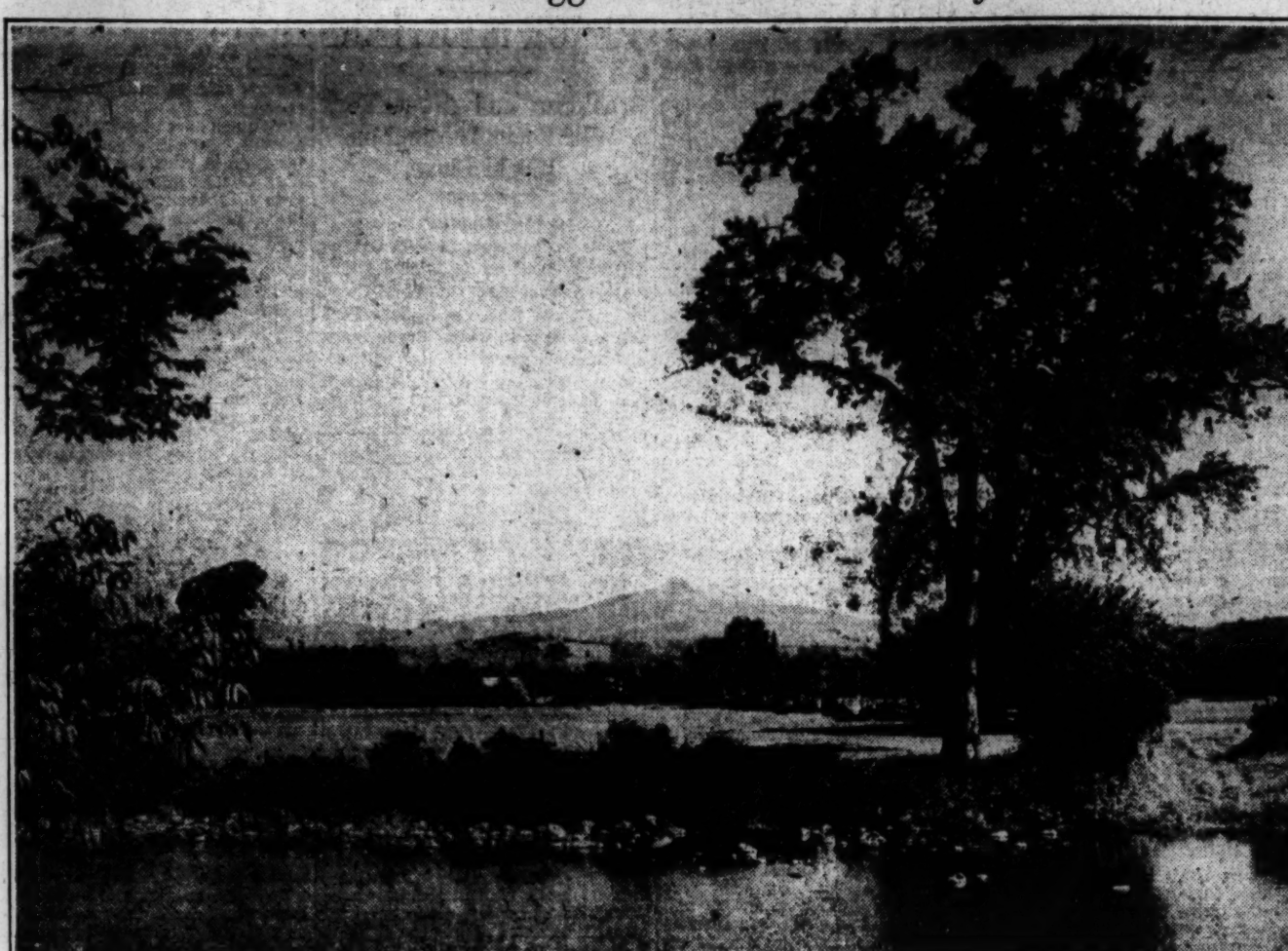
summer; Godfrey L. Cabot, president of the National Aeronautic Association; Porter H. Adams, president of the Aero Club of New England; Lt. James H. Doolittle, winner of the Schneider Cup and holder of several world records; Lt. Robert J. Brown Jr., commander of the Boston airport and chairman of the Around the World flight; Maj. Ira Longenecker, Corps Area air officer for New England; Lt.-Col. Benjamin D. Foulois, one of the Army's first pilots and commanding officers at Mitchell Field; Lt. Reginald D. Thomas of the Navy, winner of the Schiff Memorial Trophy and the Boston and Army-Navy Trophy last year for the most hours of safe flying among all pilots of the Navy; Capt. C. W. Ford, a distinguished A. E. F. ace; Juan T. Tripp, general manager of the Colonial Air Line, Inc.; W. Irving Bullard, vice-president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and others.

The committee in charge are staging the Air Show this year at the invitation of the citizens committee, members of which are raising money to build a clubhouse for enlisted men of the services in Boston.

It is expected that if the Air Show next week proves equal to the expectations that a more elaborate show will be held about the anniversary of the completion of the world flight in Boston in August or September of next year.

The new terminal company is called the Boston Airport Corporation. It will build a commercial hangar in Boston before March from which the new air mail route will operate its airplanes.

Where Chocorua Raises Its Rugged Head Above a Beautiful Environment



In the Background is the Mountain Peak the Skyline of Which New Hampshire Societies Would Protect Against Disfigurement.

SAVING OF CHOCORUA SKY LINE IS SOUGHT

Appeal Is Sent Out by Forestry Association

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 28 (Special)—An appeal for contributions to a fund with which to make a survey of possible sites for a fire observatory on the top of Mt. Chocorua has been sent out by the Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests.

"To preserve Mt. Chocorua's skyline from unnecessary blemish, through the erection of a fire observatory tower upon the summit, immediate action is needed," the appeal declares. Chocorua is easily the most distinctive peak in the entire White Mountain group.

"The entire mountain stands within the National White Mountain Forest, owned by the Federal Government. The officers of the United States Forest Service are in entire sympathy with this desire to protect the mountain's skyline against disfigurement, and will undertake a study of other possible sites for the observatory if the necessary funds can be raised."

The Forest Service has no funds with which to defray the expense of this field work.

The committee in charge of the project and the appeal for contributions consists of Allen Chamberlain of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests; the Rev. Edward Cummings, representing the summer residents; Elmer D. Fletcher of the University of New Hampshire, and Robert T. Twitchell, president of the Chocorua Mountain Club.

The committee has already received contributions from several sources.

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REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT CONTINUES ACTIVE IN BOSTON

Property Transactions and New Construction Permits Listed in Volume Through New England—Seasonal Building Slackening Less Than Usual

The real estate situation in Greater Boston, both from the point of view of property transactions and new construction, is continuing particularly active. Similar conditions are widely reported throughout New England. In Boston, large apartment construction is especially pronounced, the new projects having an appreciable effect in lowering the high rents that have prevailed.

Among the recent sales the realty brokers are reporting a large number of one, two and three-family houses. While building permits of recent weeks show a slight slackening, marked gains are noted as compared with the same weeks last year, and the decrease in building activity is hardly as substantial as might be expected for this time of year.

Embodiment of the conveniences of the modern methods of housekeeping together with ideal surroundings, the Cleveland apartments at Beacon Street and Chestnut Hill Avenue, will soon be ready for occupancy. The building, owned and operated by the Reservoir Realty Trust, is six stories high and is built of red brick with limestone facings.

The Cleveland contains 102 apartments consisting of two to five rooms. Standing apart from other buildings, an unobstructed view of the Brookline reservoir and Cleveland Circle can be had and plenty of sunlight is afforded. Another important feature of the Cleveland is its easy accessibility to the business center of Boston.

The apartment is within reach of Beacon Street and Brookline Village trolley lines and the Commonwealth line is but a short distance away.

The rule of utilizing every available bit of space in the modern apartment building is carried out here. Sunny breakfast alcoves overlooking the rolling greenland and trees on the Brookline Reservoir are a decided feature that other apartments of this nature cannot afford.

Arthur W. Wheelwright and William Endicott, trustees under the will of John W. Wheelwright, have sold the property of the Boston Real Estate Trust to the estate situated and numbered 49 to 51 Temple Place, Boston. The property is under lease for a long term of years to Jones, Peterson & Newhall for the shoe business. The assessors value the property as follows: 1953 square feet land, \$322,200; building, \$27,800; total, \$350,000. The purchasers are to hold the property for investment. The brokers were C. W. Whittier & Bro.

Construction of the new building of the Warren Brothers Company in Charles River Road, East Cambridge, is now underway. The company expects to vacate its present site in the Parkman Building in Bowdoin Square next February.

The new structure will be four stories high and of brick with stone facings, built in the form of an H.

Construction of the new building of the Warren Brothers Company in Charles River Road, East Cambridge, is now underway. The company expects to vacate its present site in the Parkman Building in Bowdoin Square next February.

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WARE RIVER PROJECT REPORT TO BE HEARD

Manufacturers in Valley Call Meeting

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 28 (Special)—Manufacturers in the Ware River district who will be affected by the proposed taking of the Ware River as a source of water supply for Metropolitan Boston will meet in the Colony Club on next Wednesday afternoon to consider further reports on the project.

A. T. Safford of Lowell, an engineer engaged by the manufacturers to make a survey of the Ware River district and the situation which would arise should the river be taken, made a report before the manufacturers some weeks ago. He was at that time instructed to continue his investigation and will report again Wednesday.

Credence is given here to rumors current in the Swift River section that the organized protest against the taking of the Ware River, which has been prepared by both the towns affected and manufacturers, may cause a revival of interest in the earlier proposal to take the Swift River valley for the water supply.

It is reported that the report to be presented early next week by the special commission appointed by the Legislature to investigate Boston water supply conditions will include a majority and a minority report and it is believed that the minority report will offer a chance for revival of the Swift River project.

The United States Arbitration Act, passed by the last Congress, will become effective on Jan. 1, 1926. In the language of the preamble to the act, "An act to make valid and enforceable written provisions or agreements for arbitration of disputes arising out of contracts, maritime transactions, or commerce among the states, territories or with foreign nations."

Under the provisions of the new law, any dispute which is subject to a civil action in court may be arbitrated instead of litigated. Labor disputes between employers and employees are not within the scope of the act. A written agreement in a contract to submit any controversy arising under the contract to arbitration is valid, irrevocable and enforceable in federal courts.

The authority of the courts is behind the private arbitration action, even though the court may never be called into action. If an arbitration agreement exists then the parties must arbitrate. When the arbitrator renders an award it must be accepted or the court will enforce it.

The Dutch collier, Alkaid, is now en route to this port with 4000 tons of Welsh anthracite, which she loaded at Swansea. This type of fuel is becoming popular as a substitute for anthracite during the present shortage. Large orders for European substitutes to meet the shortage have been received from New England dealers in Germany, Holland and England, it is said.

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NEW ENGLAND'S RESOURCE STUDY

(Continued from Page 1)

round-table discussion on the power problems in the operation of industrial plants.

The convention will be brought to a close by the annual dinner at the Chamber of Commerce building in the evening, at which Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life for Massachusetts, will discuss the "Coal Situation." Homer R. Linn, engineer for the American Radiator Company of Chicago, will talk on "Household Heating."

The marked potential impetus which the New England Conference gave to New England power industries at its recent meeting in Worcester is expected to be carried farther by this representative engineering group at its "power and fuel" convalesce in Boston early next month.

Represented at the sessions will be the following organizations: Boston Society of Civil Engineers, Boston section of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Boston section of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, Massachusetts Highway Association, New England Water Works Association, Boston section of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Massachusetts chapter of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, Plant Engineers Club, North-eastern section of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Boston chapter of the American Association of Engineers, Boston post of the Society of American Military Engineers.

CARL BRINCKMANN TO LECTURE AT YALE

First German to Appear on Foundation Since Start

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 28—Carl Brinckmann, former German Rhodes scholar, and now professor of political economy at University of H. B. S., will give the Dodge Lecture on the Responsibility of Citizenship at Yale this year, the university announced today.

Professor Brinckmann is the first German to appear on this foundation since its establishment in 1900. The lectureship was then inaugurated by Justice David J. Brewer, B. A. Yale 1856, LL. D. 1891, of the United States Supreme Court. Since that time lectures have been given by Chief Justice William Howard Taft, B. A. 1878, LL. D. 1893; Lord Bryce, Elihu Root, Charles E. Hughes and President Emeritus Arthur T. Hays of Yale.

The lectureship is made possible by a gift of \$30,000 from William C. Dodge of New York City, presented to Yale "to promote among its students and graduates, and among the educated men of the United States, an understanding of the duties of Christian citizenship and a sense of personal responsibility for the performance of those duties."

Professor Brinckmann, after leaving Oxford, became professor at the University of Berlin and later advisor on Great Britain in the Foreign Office. He is the author of the Economic History of Great Britain.

In commenting on the selection of Professor Brinckmann as Dodge lecturer, Edwin M. Borchard of the Yale School of Law, who last year received the honorary degree of doctor of laws from the University of Berlin, said: "Dr. Brinckmann is a progressive, and enjoys an excellent reputation in Germany as one of the men best able to interpret the new social and economic experience and outlook in Germany and Europe."

"TECH" STUDENTS LEND AID

Students at Massachusetts Institute of Technology have taken upon themselves the task of teaching the rudiments of English, including speaking, reading, writing and simple arithmetic to non-English speaking inmates of the House of Correction in East Cambridge. Working under the immediate direction of H. M. Gary, a social service worker, these young men are doing the work in the hope of helping their pupils to earn a living and to lead them to worthy citizenship in the United States. The instruction is carried on every day except Saturdays and Sundays. The results so far have been satisfactory.

NEWPORT SOLDIER TO GET SERVICE CROSS

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 28 (AP)—James B. Lawless, a machine-gun sergeant with the 310th Infantry in the World War, last night received notice from President Coolidge through the War Department that he had been cited for the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in facing machine-gun fire at Thiaucourt, France, on Sept. 22, 1918.

Mr. Lawless, who resigned recently from the Newport police department, was cited for bravery by General Pershing and General Dias of the Italian Army and received the Croix de Guerre from France.

Ellsworth, Me., Nov. 28 (Special)—"New England stands as a beacon light leading men back to the things above the flesh, and in the next generation, if America is to be preserved, it will be a material extent as a result of the contribution which New England is once again privileged to make," declared Gov. Ralph O. Brewster, speaking last night before the Ellsworth Board of Trade.

"Why is it that during the last decade more people born in California settled in the State of Maine than went from Maine to California in that same period? And the same thing is true of every other state as compared with Maine except New York and the sunny south, and it may be true for every other state in New England if our neighbors will take the trouble to compile the census statistics as we have done in Maine."

In the last five years our agricultural development showed an increase of several thousand cultivated farms, a very definite guaranty that the turning of the tide has come, and that during the next 25 years, as we add 25,000,000 to our population and increase our national wealth, New England may confidently expect to come into its own.

"Over \$200 per capita is spent for every one of our inhabitants in this State, and 700,000 people mean an expenditure for necessities and luxuries of over \$150,000,000. Many millions of that purchasing power is directed to the middle west. It is not only the Yankee ingenuity and thrift we proudly boast that the descendants of those merchants who sold ice cream in Calcutta and Bombay should permit themselves to be outshined in order to pay tribute to sections so far away."

"So it is no provincial spirit, but carrying out the policies which Herbert Hoover is inculcating upon a national scale today, that we believe in Maine, the patronage of home products, the transfer of that enormous purchasing power which we ourselves possess, following the example of California and other states."

Character Not Credit
"But also let us remember that the greatest financial leader we have ever known said that the basis of credit was not property, but character. That has been the leading element which New England for centuries has contributed to the national life of our land. To that character, founded upon Plymouth Rock with its sturdy New England characteristics, exemplified by our New England President, the country is turning its face today."

"Let us cultivate these permanent, enduring qualities and exemplify in the Nation our national wealth, New England enterprise, not merely that talent for trade which is one of the great talents it has been demonstrated we possess, but in action preserve for ourselves and for our children the spiritual heritage which is our most precious possession."

Character Not Credit

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LUMBER TRADE PLANS BANQUET

Marks Move to Promote Grade Marking in Boston District

Preliminary efforts to promote in the Boston district, the national movement for standardized and grade-marked lumber, initiated by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, will be inaugurated at a banquet in the Chamber of Commerce next Friday at 6 p. m. under joint auspices of the Lumber Trade Club of Boston and the Southern Pine Association. This dinner is designed as a special feature of the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Retail Lumber Dealers Association which opens in Boston Saturday morning, Dec. 5.

Public officials, architects, lumbermen, contractors, engineers, building and loan officials, real estate dealers, and others concerned with the construction industry will attend the banquet, and each will be represented by a speaker on the program, so that every phase of the movement may be discussed and from all viewpoints. Meetings of similar character are being conducted in the larger centers east of the Rocky Mountains with the object of localizing the movement in their own communities.

The Southern Pine Association, as the first organization of manufacturers to put grade-marking into practice, assisting the national grading interests in the eastern half of the United States to promote and establish this movement. The Southern pine producers are branding on the end of each piece of lumber at the mill not only the grade, but the quality of the piece, but also a number to identify the manufacturer and the initials "SFA" to indicate that the branding has been performed under the association's inspection service.

Grade-marking is designed to protect manufacturers, distributors, and consumers of lumber against substitution of quality, to aid in correct use of different grades for the proper purposes, to promote economy in construction and to aid in more substantial building. The combined lumber and building industries of many cities already have endorsed the movement, and a national program has been adopted by all branches of the lumber, wood-using and building industries through their national organizations.

THEATERS

Newman Travels

Skilling in the Dolomites proved the climax of the Newman Travels on Vienna and the Tyrol last evening at Symphony Hall. Down precipitous white mountain sides, in a flash slide, shot and jump a dozen professional native skiers. With a quick turn they were unrolled from the crevasse or abyss. With a leap they clear sparsely covered boulders or exposed ice. Arms revolving like windmills, they sail down from a cloud of snow and ash.

To the grace and skill of the skiing is added the superb background of snowy mountains; red peaks rising jaggedly above; below the blossoming orchards of spring. All the stark grandeur of the range, Mr. Newman shows in his airplane excursion from Munich; all the quaintness and jollity of the life of Tyrol in his strolls about the villages.

At Munich he visits the home of John L. Stoddard, dean of American travel-lecturers. Other beautiful resorts of Austria and Czechoslovakia are shown earlier. The wealth of the old empire remains in the art treasures of the capital.

Mr. Newman does not neglect palace, gallery, opera house, cathedral or park but he shows also the quiet business streets, the war devastated buildings converted to the advancement of commerce, the truck gardens and bungalows of the people where broad lawns once stretched between castles and state buildings. Another story is revealed in Prague. The old castles of the old city, the tremendous palace of the ancient university, the stately Charles Bridge share in interest with the narrow winding streets and canals which are soon to give place to broad avenues with consequent tearing down of many old quarters.

The lecture will be repeated this afternoon. Next week the subject will be Paris and Northern France.

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SENATOR BUTLER INDORSES COURT

Should Study World Tribunal, He Says, Before Taking Step

Favoring American entry into the Permanent Court of International Justice, but counseling careful consideration before such a step is taken, William M. Butler (R.), Senator from Massachusetts and chairman of the Republican National Committee, outlined certain of his party's policies at a dinner of 300 members of the Norfolk County Republican Club at the Hotel Brunswick last night.

"We should take such an important step with reason and not with impulse," Mr. Butler said. "After considerable study I have concluded that the reservations for our entry first outlined by President Harding and Mr. Hughes, and later accepted in their entirety by President Coolidge, are in the right direction, and will adequately safeguard our participation."

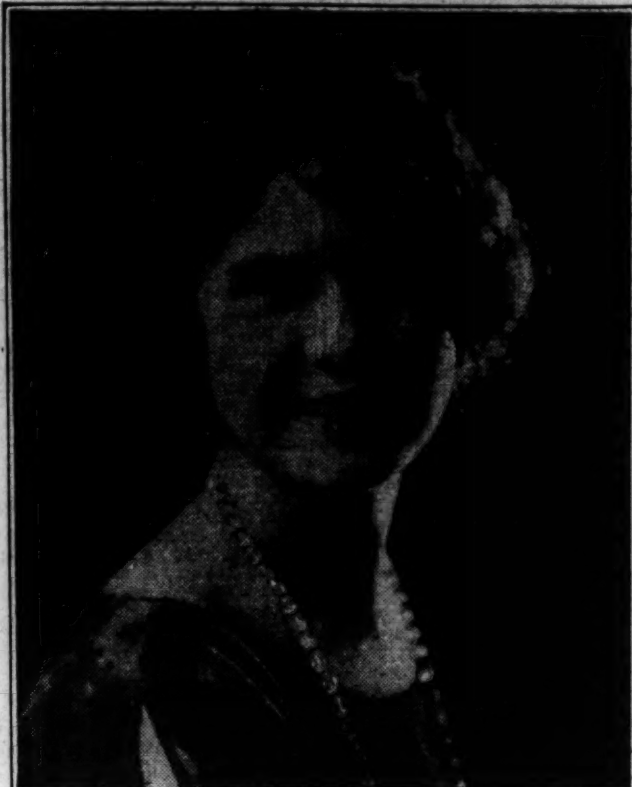
There are many citizens, Mr. Butler continued, who are apprehensive of a connection which may exist between the World Court and the League of Nations, and to make the exact situation perfectly clear to the entire electorate ample discussion of the issue in the United States Senate and elsewhere is necessary. Citizens should be patient with the Senate if it seems to prolong discussion on the court, he said, for it does so only that all the facts and possibilities may be made sufficiently clear.

The Senator discussed the new taxation bill which the House Ways and Means Committee will probably report soon after Congress opens, and said:

"While this bill will bring us nearer than we have been since the war to a system of taxation that is fair, just and equitable, we must remember that it still falls somewhat short of a scientific measure. The trouble is that we started wrong when we were faced with the emergency of war. I am not criticizing that had beginning. Under the circumstances it is all we could do, but the Republican Party, since it was returned to power, has been striving day after day and month after month to reach the goal of a system which will distribute the tax burdens in fairness to every individual."

Frank G. Allen, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, and Francis Prescott, Republican state committee man, advised that a particularly vigorous effort be made by Republican workers in Massachusetts at the next election. Leonard Withington, formerly of Newburyport, but now secretary of the Texas Republican state committee, told of progress of the party in the South, and Dr. Tehyl Hsieh, Chinese trade representative in the United States, described the growth of political activity among his countrymen in the United States.

Pianist to Appear in Recital



MISS DOROTHY CURTIS

Miss Curtis Will Give Numbers in Concert Arranged for State Prison.

CONCERT-READING AT CHARLESTOWN PRISON

A concert and entertainment by Huntington Rice, baritone; Marjorie Posselt, violinist; Dorothy Curtis, pianist, and Phidela Rice, dean of the Leland Powers School of Dramatic Art, will be given at the State Prison at Charlestown on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 29.

Each of the visiting artists will give solos, and a feature of the entertainment will be the reading of "The Man of the Hour," in three parts, by Mr. Rice. Artists at the concert and reading have given their services.

ORGANIZATION FORMED FOR ARMISTICE DAY

Permanent organization of representatives of seven associations made up of veterans of the World War and other military campaigns in which United States troops have served, was formed at the State House yesterday to obtain what they believe is the proper observance of Armistice Day.

Francis J. Good of Cambridge, Department Commander of the American Legion, was made chairman of a committee to have charge of arrangements for next year. Vice-chairmen were named as follows: Henry A. Coney, Department Com-

NEW TELEPHONE RATES ALLOWED

Maine Board of Utilities Indorses Schedule With Certain Modifications

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 28 (AP)—The Maine Public Utilities Commission has made public its decision on the petition of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company for an increase in rates. The increased revenue sought by the telephone company for this State was \$660,000, which, after deduction of taxes and increased license payment, would be \$516,862. The commission granted this with certain modifications, the total amount of which is not stated in the report.

Included in these modifications were: "That for Bangor and Lewiston exchanges the two-party line for business unlimited service be continued at a rate not exceeding \$4.75 a month"; that the Portland-Westbrook district exchange be maintained at rates applicable to the Portland exchanges.

The commission reviews the valuation of the telephone company property in the State. One by George K. Manson, the company's chief engineer, amounted to \$18,047,062. Another, by William F. Sloan, consulting engineer, amounted to \$18,360,893. The commission after review of the valuation of the physical plant, deducted \$143,790 from Manson's appraisal.

The commission estimates under the company's proposed increase of rates a new return of \$1,143,862, which affords a rate of return of 6.81 on rate base as determined by us.

The commission says: "Measured services for business use under the new schedules indicate an increase in both the initial and monthly minimum payments and also in the rates for messages in excess of the number allowed under the monthly fixed charge," and concludes with respect to these: "It is our belief that the present message rates specified in the proposed rate schedule... should continue at the present excess charge per message."

MAINE HAS 937 MILES IN FEDERAL ROADS

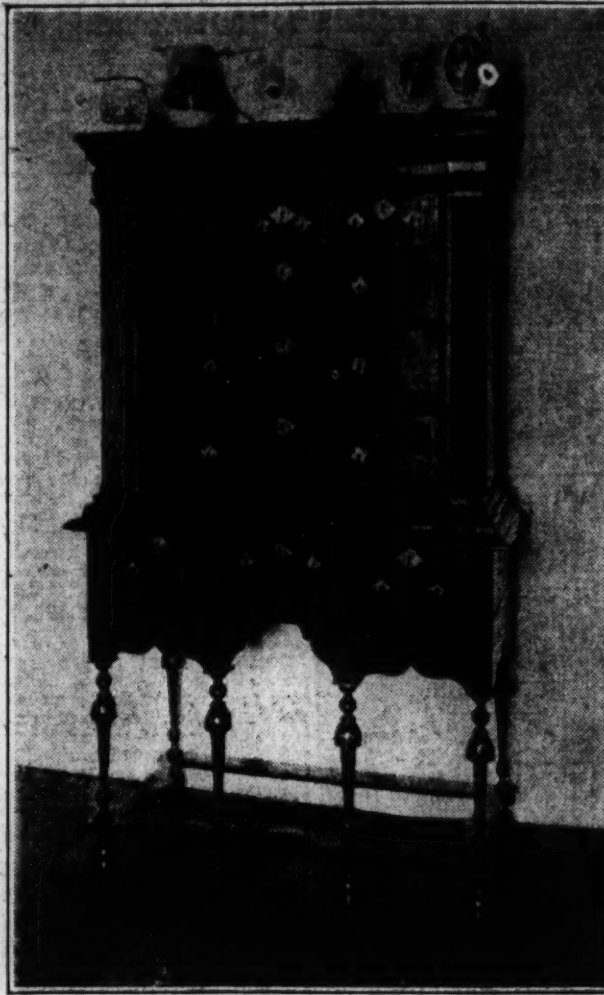
State Engineer Describes Routes Approved

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 28 (Special)—Of the United States highways selected by joint boards approved by the United States Secretary of Agriculture, approved by the American Association of State Highway Officials at its recent convention in Detroit, 937 miles are located within the State of Maine, according to Paul D. Sergeant, chief engineer of the Maine Highway Department, who has just returned home.

Maine's share of the federal roads is divided into three routes, one beginning at Portland and eventually ending at Miami, Fla.; the second starting at Houlton and running to Brunswick and extending to the Canadian boundary. They are as follows:

Port Kent, running by Van Buren, Houlton, Bangor, Rockland, Portland, Kittery, and through Boston to Miami. Houlton, running to Calais, Machias, Ellsworth, Bangor, Pittsford, Skowhegan, Farmington, Ramford, Lancaster, N. H.; Montpelier, Vt., and west to Idaho. Brunswick, running to Augusta, Waterville, Norridgewock, Bingham, and the Canadian border.

One of Features at Loan Exhibition



Walnut Chest of Drawers, Owned by J. Lovell Little.

FURNITURE ANTIQUES AMONG LOAN DISPLAY

Exhibition Will Open Dec. 8 in Park Square Building

Rare and valuable, a sunflower Connecticut chest, loaned by Henry Ford, is to be one of the features at the loan exhibition of early American furniture and the decorative crafts to open Tuesday, Dec. 8, in the Park Square Building. Of scarcely less interest is a high chest of drawers made of walnut loaned by J. Lovell Little, chairman of the committee. It was made about 1710 and was formerly owned by Edward Holyoke, president of Harvard College from 1737 to 1769. Another Harvard offering is a portrait of George Downing, a member of the first class of Harvard College, 1642. T. Jefferson Coolidge Jr. is lending portraits of the first five presidents of the United States, all painted by Gilbert Stuart.

In connection with the exhibit there will be a series of six lectures, as follows: The Rev. Glenn Tilley Morse of West Newbury, Mass., "Silhouettes," Dec. 8 at 8:30 p. m.; Mrs. Florence Paul Berger, general curator, Wadsworth Atheneum and Morgan Memorial, Hartford, Conn., "Colonial Silver, Little Monument of American History," Dec. 10 at 8:30 p. m.; Edwin J. Hipkiss, curator Western art, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass., "American Furniture," Dec. 15 at 8:30 p. m.; Homer E. Keyes, editor of Antiques, Real and Imaginary, Dec. 17 at 8:30 p. m.; George Francis Dow of Topsfield, Mass., "Domestic Life in Seventeenth Century New England," Dec. 22 at 8:30 p. m.; Burton M. Gates of Worcester.

Keeping of Holiday Customs Urged by Club Federation

Community Trees, Carol Singing, Candel Windows, Among Suggestions

In addition to their regular activities, the clubs belonging to the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs are being asked by the state organization to unite with their communities in discussing a fitting observance of the holiday season.

A community tree, lighted each night, carol singing, and the old tradition of placing lighted candles in the windows, are recommended as suitable forms of celebration carrying out customs that have been handed down through the years.

In this connection members are requested to work with the Society for the Preservation of Native New England Plants for protection of the laurel. Mrs. S. V. R. Crosby, chairman of the society, and member of the federation committee on conservation of natural resources, is sending appeals to chambers of commerce, churches, clubs, banks, florists and important marketmen of Massachusetts asking their cooperation in stopping the extreme use of laurel at Christmas time. This society is also offering prizes to Boston stores not using laurel decorations, and credit-memoirs to those stores making the best use of artificial decorations.

Substitutes recommended are nurserymen's offerings from the tree stock, including balsam fir, pines, cedar, hemlock and spruce. The growing Christmas tree also is recommended for the home. Such trees being planted in tubs may give beauty to the house during the entire winter season, or the whole year, doing duty on verandas or in the grounds during the summer, and when grown too large for the house can be planted out of doors as a permanent addition to the garden.

Looking ahead to the biennial convention at Atlantic City next May, the federation is working to secure the election of its former president, Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole as recording secretary of the General Federation. The keynote of the biennial will be "The American Home," a department of which was organized in May, 1924. Since that time committees have been organizing programs and carrying out systems of work, which already have accomplished some tangible results. The determination of club women of the country to bring to bear upon the conduct of the home all the trained knowledge that can be brought together, classify and search the labor and methods of the home, and compile, examine and organize the results, as business does with its affairs, has served to dignify homekeeping as it never has been dignified, calling out added respect and consideration for it even among homekeepers themselves. The prospects are that its standards will be greatly raised, its mechanics simplified, its results strengthened and improved. So far as known, the world never before has seen such a widespread effort by a committee of prominent Connecticut citizens, including sev-

Establishment of a new professorship at Harvard, to be known as the Jonathan Trumbull Professorship of American History and Government, was announced today. The endowment for the new chair has been raised by a committee of prominent Connecticut citizens, including sev-

er, Mass., "New England Potting of the Eighteenth and Early Nineteenth Centuries," Dec. 20 at 8:30 p. m. There will be a private view by invitation on Monday evening, Dec. 7. The public exhibition, beginning Dec. 8, will be open from 11 a. m. to 7 p. m. on week-days and on Sunday from 2:30 to 5:30 p. m.

The working committee in charge is composed of Mr. Little, chairman; Gordon Allen, William S. Appleton, Robert J. Clark, Mrs. E. B. Cole, Mrs. Howard Connelley, F. Prescott Fay, George R. Fearing, Mrs. George R. Fearing, Hollis French, Ralph W. Gray, Edwin J. Hipkiss, Mr. Keyes, Mr. Harry V. Long, Mrs. John Lowell, Nelson C. Metcalf, Mrs. George W. Milton, Mrs. Robert C. Morse, Chauncey C. Nash, Mrs. S. L. W. Richardson, Henry D. Sleeper, Philip L. Spalding, Mrs. Pierpont L. Stackpole, Charles H. Tyler, A. W. Wellington, Edward C. Wheeler Jr. The executive committee is composed of Mr. Little, Mrs. Fearing, Mr. French, Mr. Hipkiss and Mrs. Richardson.

er who are not Harvard graduates. Among liberal contributors are the Y. M. C. A., the various patriotic societies, including the D. A. R. and the Sons of the Revolution, assisted in the work of raising the funds needed for this memorial to the great Connecticut patriot of Revolutionary times.

Jonathan Trumbull was a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1757. After graduation he returned to Connecticut, where he was soon elected to the colonial assembly and rose to be governor in 1769. This post he held for 14 years, throughout the entire period of the Revolution. During these critical years he never failed to respond when calls were made for men and money. Washington leaned heavily on Trumbull for both advice and aid in the long series of emergencies.

Known as Brother Jonathan Tradition ascribes to this governor the honor of having been the "Brother Jonathan" from whom the United States has derived one of its allegorical names. Two of Jonathan Trumbull's sons also came to Harvard and were graduated in 1756 and 1758 respectively. One of them ranked second in his class and the other attained "the giddy height of first." It should be mentioned, however, that in those days Harvard undergraduates were not ranked according to scholarship but in accordance with the prominence of their families.

The movement to establish the Jonathan Trumbull Professorship at Harvard was started four years ago when the Massachusetts Historical Society, under the leadership of the late Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, offered to give the state of Connecticut a large collection of Trumbull papers which had been in the Society's archives for more than 125 years. This spontaneous act of good will inspired as it was by a group of Harvard men in Massachusetts, made a most favorable impression in Connecticut and naturally prompted a desire to reciprocate with some similar mark of friendship. The Jonathan Trumbull Professorship at Harvard is the result.

Professor Munro in Chair The governing boards of Harvard have appointed Prof. William B. Munro to be the first incumbent of the new chair. Professor Munro received his doctor's degree at Harvard in 1909 and has since been a member of the faculty since 1904. During the last 13 years he has been professor of municipal government, and since 1920 has served as chairman of the division of history, government and economics. He is the author of various books on history and government which are used as texts in universities and colleges throughout the country, and was chairman of the committee on the members of the women's auxiliary of the Church of the Ascension. Mrs. S. Rennie Grammer, regent of the local chapter, presided.

Among those present were Miss Isabel Wyman Gordon of Worcester, state regent; Mrs. James Peabody of Boston, state vice-regent; and Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker, past national vice-president general and an honorary member of Quechequan Chapter.

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Music in Boston

Frank Sheridan

Frank Sheridan, pianist, gave a recital last night in Jordan Hall. He played Busoni's transcription of Bach's Chaconne, four Fantasia pieces and the Toccata by Schumann, three Silhouettes by Chopin, and the Mazurka and Chopin's Sonata in B minor. Also "The Master Class" by A. Chasinas.

This last was described on the program as a set of four satirical pieces, "Precocity," "Dualism," "Passionate Austerity," and "Gradus ad Parnassum." The program further stated that "this set portrays four reproductions of students in a piano master class. The composer's idea is to bring out not only musical peculiarities, but personalities as well. The program bears out all other descriptive notes to explain just what each of the titles is supposed to mean. We quote one: "Dualism" portrays a very young miss whose mature pianism belies her age and its symptoms. Space forbids the quotation of the other notes, which are equally enlightening.

In this not returning to the good old days of the "Battle of Prague," and perhaps not quite so successfully? It was possible to hear the galloping hoofs of the horses and the thunder of the cannon, at least when the composer carefully stated that they were supposed to be heard, but we must confess that we could see no particular connection between the piece Mr. Sheridan played and the "very young miss" whose mature pianism belies her age and its symptoms. And so with the other numbers of this suite. As music, however, and apart from their ill chosen titles, these pieces are excellent. They give evidence of fine ventive faculty and they sound well on the piano.

The three silhouettes by the estimable Daniel Gregory Mason are not likely to cause wild excitement on the part of the hearer. They are but tepid music and their significance is negative.

Mr. Sheridan revives the belief that the art of playing the piano properly is not yet entirely a lost one. After the successive of piano pounders which each season brings forth, it was an exquisite pleasure to hear Mr. Sheridan play the instrument with a respect for its limitations, a comprehension of its resources and an adaptation of the musical thought of the composers to the means at hand for its expression. This, so it seems, should be the task of every pianist, but few indeed are those who are able to solve the problem so successfully as did Mr. Sheridan last night.

Boston Concert Calendar

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 29, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Padewski. On the same afternoon at the Hollis Street Theater, the sixth concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Stuart Mason, conductor.

Sunday evening, Nov. 29, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Ida Kremer. Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 1, in Symphony Hall, the first of the new series of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. The program includes Bach's Third Brandenburg Concerto for strings in G major, the Pastoral Symphony from Handel's "Messiah," the Prælude to Haydn's "Creation," Mozart's "Magic Flute" Overture and Beethoven's Fifth Symphony.

Tuesday evening, Dec. 1, in Jordan Hall, a piano recital by George Smith. Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 2, in Jordan Hall, a piano recital by Clara Rabinowitch.

Wednesday evening, Dec. 2, in Jordan Hall, a piano recital by Raymond Havens.

Thursday afternoon, Dec. 3, in Jordan Hall, a concert by the Hart House String Quartet of Toronto.

Thursday evening, Dec. 3, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Reinald Werrenrath, baritone.

Friday afternoon, Dec. 4, and Saturday evening, Dec. 5, in Symphony Hall, the seventh pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Harold Gorbam will play Brahms' first forte Concerto, and the other numbers will be Brahms' "Academic Festival" Overture, Loefler's "Memories of My Childhood," and the second suite from Ravel's "Daphnis et Chloé."

Saturday afternoon, Dec. 5, in Jordan Hall, a piano recital by Ellen Ball.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 6, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Mme. Gall-Cheid.

On the same afternoon, at the Hollis Street Theater, the seventh concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra, Stuart Mason, conductor.

Monday afternoon, Dec. 7, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Boris Salavsky, baritone.

Monday evening, Dec. 7, in Symphony Hall, the first of the Monday series of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. The program will include Ljadoff's "Fragment From the Apocalypse" and Felix Folk Tale, "Kiki-Rouze." Rimsky-Korsakoff's suite from "Tsar Saltan," and Brahms' First Symphony.

Tuesday evening, Dec. 8, in Jordan Hall, a concert by the Cherniavsky Trio.

On the same evening in Paine Hall, the eighth concert by the Lenox String Quartet. Through the generosity of Mrs. F. S. Coolidge, the concert is free and open to the public.

Wednesday evening, Dec. 9, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Richard Burgin, concertmaster of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Thursday evening, Dec. 10, in Symphony Hall, the first concert of the season by the Harvard Glee Club, G. Wallace Woodworth, acting conductor.

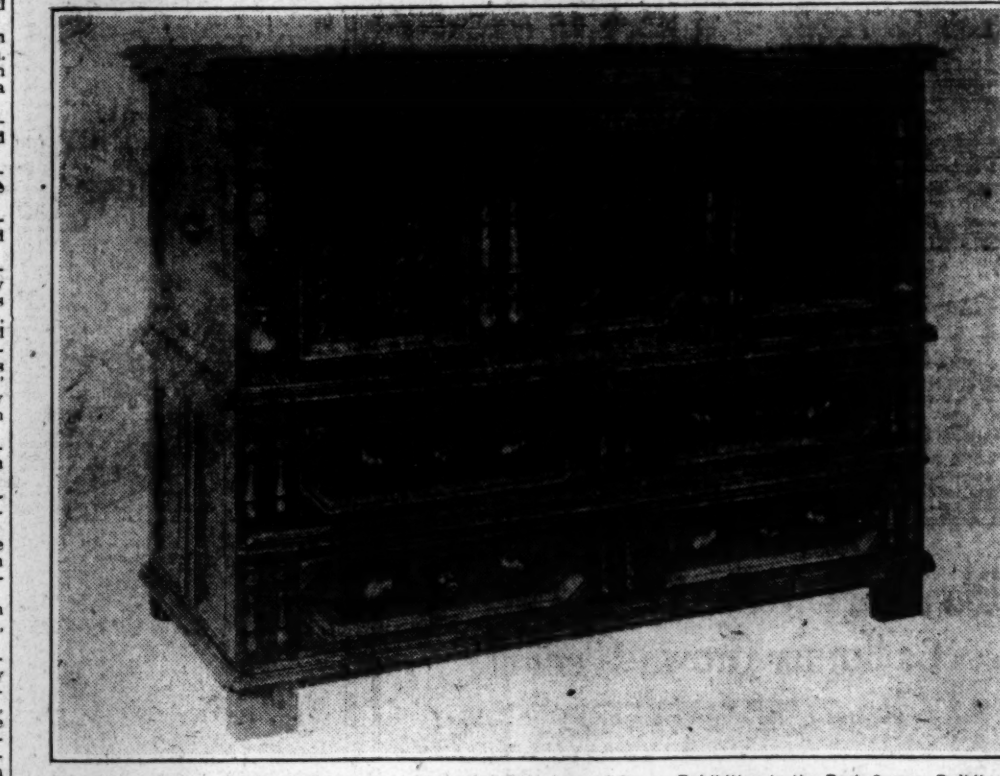
On the same evening, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Alwyn Schroeder, cellist. Friday afternoon, Dec. 11, and Saturday evening, Dec. 12, in Symphony Hall, the eighth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday afternoon, Dec. 12, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Constance McGlinchey, pianist.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 13, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Dusolina Giannini, soprano.

On the same afternoon, at the Hollis Street Theater, the eighth concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra, Stuart Mason, conductor.

Among the New England Antiques Collected by Mr. Ford



This Specimen of a Sunflower Connecticut Chest Has Been Loaned for an Exhibition in the Park Square Building.

HARVARD ANNOUNCES NEW APPOINTMENTS

Announcement is made at Harvard of the appointment of Dr. Harry A. Wolfson to the new Nathan Littauer professorship of Jewish literature and philosophy. Dr. Wolfson came to Harvard as instructor in 1915, three years after graduating with high honors from Harvard College, and has been assistant professor since 1921.

Daniel Sargent, who graduated from Harvard with honors in 1913, and was appointed tutor in history and literature in 1921, has been named instructor in the same field for three years. Dr. William C. Greene, Harvard '11, who received a B. A. from Oxford, England, in 1914, has been reappointed assistant professor of Greek and Latin for three years from Sept. 1, 1925. Dr. Greene came to Harvard as instructor in 1914, and has been assistant professor and tutor since 1923.

BILL CALLS FOR SEPARATE COLLEGE

Agricultural Institution Would Be Independent

Petitioning for full separation of the Massachusetts Agricultural College from the State Department of Education and the State Commission of Administration and Finance, Fred D. Griggs, State Representative from Springfield, filed a bill with the Legislature which would return administrative authority to the trustees of the college, supplemented by legislative direction.

It is contended by trustees, faculty and alumni of the institution that the extensive supervision which the two state departments have exercised over the college has resulted in inefficiency, poor organization, and an inferior morale. After seven years of controversy, different groups in the college have united to petition a re-

turn to legislative control, which was in effect prior to the passage of the Consolidation Act in 1918.

VERMONT BANKERS AND FARMERS CO-OPERATE

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 28 (AP)—As an aid to closer co-operation between the farmers and bankers of this State a short course for bankers of Agriculture is to be established at the summer school of the University of Vermont next summer. The plan was decided upon at a recent meeting of state bankers and university officials.

The College of Agriculture has agreed to prepare a program for the course. It developed at the meeting that it was the general sentiment that in addition to this course the information of bankers' organizations in each county to work with the county farm bureau would further encourage co-operation in the development of Vermont agriculture.

CHURCH ORGAN DEDICATED

The organ in the Wesley Hills Unitarian Church, given by Mrs. Sarah Forest Niles of Wesley Hills, was dedicated last evening by the Rev. Walter S. Swisher, pastor. The Rev. Frederick J. Gould occupied the pulpit. The organ containing 25 stops was designed and built by the Hook & Hastings Company.

POST OFFICE PLANS AUCTION

An auction of merchandise that has accumulated at the Boston Post Office, due to improper addressing, will be held at the information section of the post office, 27 Burlington Avenue, Thursday, Dec. 3. Among the numerous articles listed for sale are raincoats, fountain pens, chewing gum, hardware, book ends, phonograph needles, dolls, plumbers' supplies, dress goods, automobile accessories and artists' material.

SUNSET STORIES

Tabby and Tommy Buy a Fiddle

MRS. TABITHA CATT and her little kitten Thomas Catt were snoozing before the fire when the door bell rang. The twins, Mary and Martha Winn, ran to open the door, and a pleasant lady came in, saying:

"Are you ready for your first music lesson?"

"Yes, yes, Miss Octavia," exclaimed Mary and Martha together.

Mrs. Catt watched the lady pull off her gloves and put Mary and Martha on the piano bench. "Wake up, Tommy," said his mother. "We are going to hear some music."

Tommy sat up, but he didn't hear anything that sounded like music. The teacher seemed to be doing a great deal of talking and every now and then she struck one note on the piano.

"I can do better than that," bragged Tommy. "If you will buy me a horn or a flute or a drum or a fiddle I will play you a tune."

"It is time that you learned to play," said his mother. "Get your hat and we will go to the music store."

Tommy put on his little round hat and Mrs. Catt put on her hat with the purple plume. She really looked very splendid, for she was a large yellow cat with four white paws, a white vest and white whiskers, while Tommy was a little yellow cat with white whiskers, a white vest and four white paws.

The music store had a big sign which read: "MR. HEY DIDDLE- DIDDLE. Fine Fiddles for Sale."

Mr. Hey Diddleiddle was playing

and singing and this is what they heard:

"Oh, Hey Diddleiddle can play a fine fiddle.
By the light of the sun or the moon,
And Hey Diddleiddle well knows that
the middle
Of every nice day is at noon."

He was a fat, jolly, black and white cat who wore a white shirt and a swallow-tailed coat. When he saw Mrs. Catt and Tommy he laid aside his fiddle and said, "Good day, what can I show you?"

"A fiddle for Tommy," said Mrs. Catt, deciding that a fiddle was the very best instrument for a little puss who wore red shoes and a little round hat.

"I have wonderful fiddles," responded Mr. Hey Diddleiddle. "Here is one that can play 'Yankee Doodle,' I taught it last year. This one plays the 'Star Spangled Banner'; this one, 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee'; and this one, just Tommy's size, plays 'Dixie'."

"I want this one," exclaimed Tommy, stroking the little fiddle with his paws.

Mr. Hey Diddleiddle played it for them and did a funny little dance at the very end of 'Dixie.' So Mrs. Catt bought it, and Mr. Hey Diddleiddle promised to give Tommy a lesson every day.

That night Tommy tried to play his fiddle, but he did not know how to use the bow and it made a dreadful noise. Mr. Winn raised the window and shouted, "Scat! SCAT!"

"Never mind," his mother comforted Tommy. "You will soon learn to play as well as Mr. Hey Diddle-iddle."

A Paris Causerie

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Paris, Nov. 17

HENRI DE JOUVENEL, the new High Commissioner in Syria, undoubtedly faces a difficult task. His predecessors have all been military men. He is the first Civil Commissioner since France was given the mandate for Syria by the League of Nations. General Gouraud had to overcome a good deal of antagonism, and can hardly be criticized for the disturbances of the early days of French control. General Weygand, who succeeded him, was, according to the whole of the evidence, admirable, and truly pacified Syria, reconciling the country to French rule. Then came the unfortunate experiment of General Sarrail, who adopted methods of suppressing grievances and of putting down revolt which everybody must deprecate. It is time that the mandatory system were reorganized, and it is the intention of M. de Jovenel to introduce gradually a large degree of autonomy for the Syrians. The commissioner is a well-known French journalist. For several years he has been editor-in-chief of *Le Matin*, his principal collaborator being Stephane Lauzanne. He has always been actively interested in politics, and as long ago as 1902 he was Chief of Cabinet of the Minister of Justice. He occupied a similar position at the Ministry of Commerce in 1905. In 1921 he was elected Senator by the department of Corrèze. He was immediately given a place on the foreign affairs committee. A year later M. Poincaré sent the eloquent Senator to represent France at the League of Nations, and his influence at Geneva has been considerable. He co-operated with Lord Cecil in the formulation of the leading ideas of the proposed protocol which afterward were used to some extent in the Locarno pacts. Last year he was made Minister of Education and Fine Arts in the second Poincaré Cabinet. A Radical in politics with large views of tolerance and of conciliation, he should succeed in the arduous work he has now undertaken.

The Riff and Peace

Meanwhile, speculation is rife as to whether after all a formal peace will be signed with the Riff. It is now argued that there has strictly speaking never been any war in French Morocco. The treaty of Abd-el-Krim came out of the Riff and attacked the French. It was necessary to drive them back. But this having been done, it is unnecessary to sign documents. It is merely for Abd-el-Krim to cease his unjustified aggression. There would indeed be many complications, perhaps of an international character, were Abd-el-Krim to be recognized as an independent chief. Marshal Pétain on his return to France declared that tranquillity had been restored and nothing further was to be feared from the Riff. Therefore he passed his hand to the civil authorities. M. Steeg, who as the Résident Supérieur represents the civil authorities, thereupon plainly intimated that he did not admit that there had been in the legal sense any war—there had merely been an insurrection—and thus pacification in fact was all that was required. At the same time he expressed himself ready to listen to any grievances and to remedy them. It remains to be seen whether this conception is sufficient. Technically it may be correct but in practice it may prove to be more advantageous to give the Riff official recognition by an accord with Abd-el-Krim.

Sport Innovation

A permanent Secretary-General for sport has been appointed in France. This is an important innovation. There has hitherto existed an Under-Secretary of State for Technical Education who devoted much of his attention to sport, but for the first time official recognition has been given to the need for organized sport. Franz Reichel, who has been appointed, is one of the best-known figures in the French sporting world. He himself won distinction as an athlete and for many years was editor of the sporting page in the *Figaro*. It is now proposed to centralize the various services of physical education—physical education in the schools, physical education outside the schools, and

physical education in the army. The Minister who is responsible is M. Benazet and M. Reichel is regarded as a technical counselor. It will be remembered that the latter was the secretary-general of the Olympic Games which were held last year. A bill will be brought forward in Parliament for the specific creation of an Office National des Sports and everything is to be done to encourage French participation in games of all kinds.

The Military Burden

The French thesis concerning the preparation of a future conference for the reduction of armaments has been embodied in a lengthy document, which has received the adhesion of the most prominent civil and military persons in the country. A meeting was recently held which had for object the framing of precise propositions which will prove to the world the genuine desire of France to reduce its military establishment. A disarmament conference will be called when the League of Nations believes that the general conditions of security are such as to enable the European nations to relieve themselves of the military burden. The Locarno pacts undoubtedly hasten the moment when practical steps in this direction can be taken. It is felt, however, that similar accords should be drawn up in other regions of Europe—notably in the Balkans. Paul Boncour, who is the greatest authority on this question on the French side, is anxious that whatever is done should be real and sincere. It is held that the problem is complicated and some months will be required for its study, but at Geneva next month M. Boncour will insist in the name of France for the immediate technical study of the problem by the appropriate departments of the League of Nations. In the document that has been elaborated it is set out that the armaments of a country cannot be judged simply by the number of men under the colors and by the quantity of war material in depots. There is what is called the "potential de guerre." This "potential de guerre" is composed of multiple elements which contribute to give a determined force to a nation for the conduct of a war—army, stocks of arms, population, possibilities of recruiting, capacity of industrial production, state of finances, geographical situation, facilities of mobilization, and so forth.

Sidelights on Rakovsky

Christian Rakovsky, the new Soviet Ambassador in Paris, was born in the little Bessarabian town of Khotin in 1873. He was then in Rumanian territory and has recently reverted to Rumania. Rakovsky himself opted for Rumanian nationality. At an early age he showed revolutionary tendencies and was expelled from school for his radical proclivities. Eventually he was sent to Switzerland to finish his education and afterward came to France, where he studied in the Montpellier University. Among those whom he met at this time were Jules Guesde and Rosa Luxemburg. Then he spent some years. He was friendly with Lenin, Trotsky and Kamenev, who were in the French capital, which thus gave at one time or another the largest hospitality to the men who were subsequently to transform Russia. During the war he was imprisoned by the Rumanian authorities and was released by the Russian troops when they reached the Rumanian capital. He entered the Soviet service in 1918. He was chairman of the Soviet delegation that went to Kiev to conclude peace with the Ukrainians. As Ukrainian representative he attended the conferences at Genoa and Lausanne. Those who have seen him in many roles are particularly struck with his ability to adapt himself to his surroundings. In Moscow this political chameleon takes on the color of his country and can be on occasion as uncutly "proletarian" as necessary. In London, where he represented Russia, he was a typical cultured English gentleman. In France he is accepted as a product of French education.

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POLAND HEARS ABOUT LOCARNO

Count Skrzynski Says Pact Allows France to Come to Aid of Country

WARSAW, Nov. 6 (Special Correspondence)—Count Skrzynski, in his recent report to the parliamentary commission on the results of the Locarno Conference, recapitulated the important points of the pact, emphasizing the significance for Poland of the Rhine pact between France and Germany. This clearly states that if Poland is attacked by Germany, France, according to her own valuation of the situation, can come to the aid of Poland. Moreover, the new alliance between France and Poland already announced in Locarno foresees that if Poland be attacked France is under the obligation to come to her aid and assistance.

The method of settling disputes between Poland and Germany is identical with that between Germany and the other countries, Count Skrzynski said.

In the introduction to our agreement with Germany, it is fixed that

we desire to settle all disputes by way of arbitration or conciliation, with the understanding that existing treaties cannot be the subject of any controversy, any difference of opinion or any decision. As international tribunals are not competent to alter existing treaties a conciliation cannot lead to the alteration of any fundamental right of one state without mutual agreement. In other words, this introduction, which for greater solemnity will be signed by President Lechickowski and Von Hindenburg, affirms mutual good will for the peaceful solution of disputes on the basis of the inviolability of existing treaties.

Our alliance with France has been strengthened in Locarno, where an international instrument for safety and justice has been created. The Franco-Polish alliance takes its proper place there. While formerly it was insinuated that Poland was a hindrance toward the attainment of world peace, at present Poland is the corner stone of this work, a pillar which cannot be removed, for otherwise the whole structure would fall.

Without doubt the pact is not perfect, and a wide field is open to criticism. At the same time it is not a final result but a point of issue, a signpost, a proof of the peaceful intentions of the states represented at Locarno, an attempt to find an outlet from the difficult position in which the world is at present. A legal, free political and moral has been created, which will contribute to the feeling of the security and defense of the Polish state.

Progress in the Churches

Following the conference—the first of its kind—of Jews and Christians held in London last November on "Religion as an Educational Force," a further conference was held recently in a Wesleyan Church. Practically all denominations were represented on the organizing committee. The subjects for discussion included "The Contribution of Religion to the Improvement of Racial Relations," "Native Races as a Sacred Trust," and "Anti-Semitism."

The English Free Church Federal Council, reviewing the conferences that during the last five years have taken place between representative Anglicans and Nonconformists, says that the conversations have been carried on for a much longer period and in a far more conciliatory way than in any previous similar meetings.

They have done much to bring leaders of the churches concerned into closer fellowship and to a better understanding of each other's position, the council reports, and have prepared the way to further progress toward unity in the future. The Bishop of Birmingham, addressing a local Baptist gathering, said: "In essentials of Christian doctrine we are agreed. We all seek to spread Christianity throughout the community."

A series of plays are to be performed on Sunday afternoons in St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden, London. The League of Arts (Eccleston Guildhouse, S. W.) has opened a parish play department, to advise those who wish to produce plays in connection with their church.

A Congo Bible is now in the press, and will be published before Christmas. The British and Foreign Bible Society has issued a list of the 325 tongues in which the whole or part of the Scriptures have been printed.

The Rev. Dr. William Horace Day of Bridgeport, Conn., chairman of the convention's evangelistic commission, advocated greater use of advertising by the churches, asserting it would bring immediate financial returns and carry their message to people the church seldom directly reaches.

The Associated Press reports that in response to "the unprecedented demand," the American Bible Society has placed orders for more than 7,000,000 copies of the "Scriptures Portions," it is distributing and expected to increase that order within three or four months.

The entire New Testament, consisting of 11 volumes which sell at 1 cent each, is now available in this pocket edition. The Gospel of St. John has proved the most popular. By special arrangement with the printer 300,000 copies of this gospel were ordered in

October, following an order of 800,000 placed in June.

Departing from the custom of centuries, Lutheran churches of this city will not send missionaries to the Sesqui-centennial of American Independence which will be celebrated in Philadelphia in 1926. The president of the Philadelphia Conference of the Pennsylvania Ministerium, the Rev. Frank S. Kuntz, announced that membership in churches in Philadelphia connected with the United Lutheran Church in America has increased more than 10 per cent during the current year.

Along among religious bodies in England, the Church Army is seeking to help to solve the problem of housing workers by building dwellings in crowded areas, including Waltham, Wandsworth, Willesden, Croydon and Perth.

The Merchant Marine School of the Seaman's Church Institute of New York, during the eight years of its existence, has graduated approximately 3000 young men, according to figures just compiled by the institute. The school has helped hundreds of others prepare for better positions.

Classes in navigation, marine engineering, mathematics and astronomy are held daily from 9 to 4 in the institute building. At present there are 124 students in the school.

An Anglo-Czech service of thanksgiving, in commemoration of Czechoslovak "Independence Day," was held on Oct. 27 in London.

A missionary of the British Baptist Missionary Society in China writes that although the anti-British campaign is still being carried on, there is peace in his field. Recently a conference of 150 Shantung Chinese Christian leaders—pastors, evangelists, teachers, men and women—was held at Tsingtao. There was no hint of anti-foreign or anti-British feeling, he said. The meetings were held in the old German barracks, now used by the Tsing-tao Chinese University. The addresses were on the Christian life and service.

The mission to French-speaking foreigners in Greater Britain recently held in the French Evangelical Reformed Church, London, its sixtieth anniversary meeting, when a message of good will was read from the founder, M. le Pasteur J. M. H.

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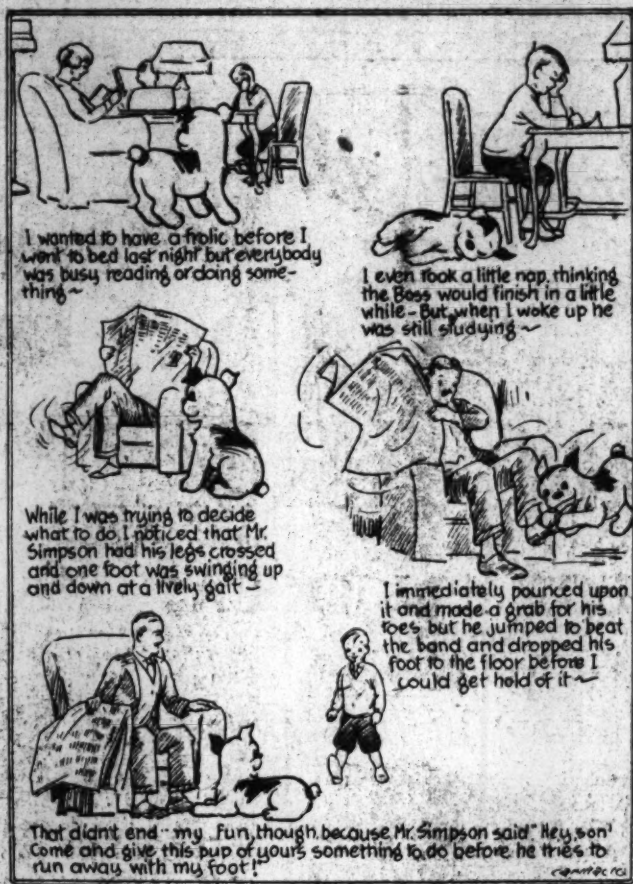
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AMERICAN TRADERS HAIL TAX PROPOSAL

Relief From Income Tax Plan Widely Approved

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The provision for relieving Americans engaged in promoting American foreign trade in other countries from income taxation as included by the House Ways and Means Committee in its tax revision bill has been enthusiastically commended by foreign traders here. It is regarded as a most hopeful culmination of a long series of efforts for such legislation which have been made by various trade associations and Chambers of Commerce.

The news of the action of the Ways and Means Committee is a real Thanksgiving message to many Americans all around the world who are representing United States business houses and devoting themselves to furthering American foreign trade. O. K. Davis, secretary of the National Foreign Trade Council, said: "The United States is the only trading nation in the world which has maintained the policy of taxing its nationals engaged abroad in promoting its trade upon the income they earn in such work."

"There is no real justification for such a tax. It lays an unnecessary and vexatious handicap upon American foreign trade which more than

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Bring your glove difficulties down to McPherson's, 71-79 Hanover Street, Boston. If you have looked "all-over-town" for just the right kind of glove and your ceaseless search has been fruitless you will find that a visit to this store will end your worries. Of course we mean gloves for men, since McPherson's is entirely devoted to men's wear.

Only a few blocks down from Scollay Square, you will find such remarkable values as Duplex Fabric Gloves at \$1.00 the pair. These gloves are made in Saxony, and are very clever imitations of Buckskin and Mocha. Tan driving gloves are only \$1.15 per pair, they are soft and sturdy, and can be had in all sizes. Fowles Cape gloves are priced at \$2.35 per pair, while the real buck are only \$3.55 and Real Mocha \$4.00.

The first glove store to be founded in Boston was McPherson's, in 1914, and they pride themselves on carrying one of the largest assortments of men's gloves in Boston. You'll find here gloves for every occasion, street, driving, sports wear and work.

Mail Orders Filled.

offsets the small amount of revenue it brings to the Government.

"It increases the difficulty of securing competent men to represent American trading houses in other countries by subjecting them to what they all regard as unfair discrimination."

"Everybody in the United States knows that we are facing constantly keener competition in our foreign trade. In the effort to meet that competition we are served chiefly by two factors, production and salesmanship. It has always been American national policy to foster and promote production. The Government has spent hundreds of millions for that. But at the same time the Government has taxed and handicapped salesmanship. The action of the Ways and Means Committee now gives promise that this particular handicap is near its end."

TRADE NEGOTIATIONS ARE INTERRUPTED

German Delegates Leave Britain to Report to Berlin

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Nov. 28.—A hitch has occurred in the Anglo-German trade negotiations, and the German delegates have now left London to make their report to Berlin. The Germans declare that between the time when the treaty was signed and came into force, the situation was radically changed by the imposition of British "safeguarding" duties.

As the result of their protest the Germans have obtained assurance through the customs of articles subject to duties already imposed, notably with regard to silk, which appears in many commercial articles without forming more than a fractional part of the value of the whole article.

The Germans also have been granted amelioration of the conditions under which their nationals may enter the country temporarily when in pursuit of their lawful business.

On the other hand, Britain is unable to give assurance of the conditions under which their nationals may enter the country temporarily when in pursuit of their lawful business.

Electric Refrigerating Corp.
NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The holding company which will take over Kelvinator and Sier Corporation will be named the Electric Refrigerating Corporation when organized.

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Birmingham, Ala.
Special Correspondence
WIDOWS' finances had been depleted until she and her three children were facing poverty. Having enjoyed a measure of prosperity, she was unwilling, however, to let her plight become known to her friends.

The oldest child, a little lad, went one day to a former servant—one whose services were necessarily discontinued—and told her of his mother's distress. He recounted frankly that there was no food in the house, and no money with which to buy any.

The Negro woman at once began carrying them cooked food at night, "to keep the other white folks from seeing," as she put it. There always would be enough to last until the next trip with a basket laden with food.

These extraordinary kindnesses were repeated until the family was relieved by the receipt of a sum of money which long had been owed.

Salt Lake City, Utah
Special Correspondence
AN ENGLISHMAN came to the United States when a mere lad and was thus separated from his near kindred. He had passed his "four score" when he was seized with a great longing to see his brother. He had not seen this brother for a

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1914.....	\$ 67,547.62
1915.....	71,033.73
1916.....	95,823.81
1917.....	126,189.25
1918.....	171,282.79
1919.....	185,162.79
1920.....	203,956.63
1921.....	229,753.48
1922.....	245,423.16
1923.....	301,647.88
1924.....	414,380.96
1925.....	690,611.83

Follow these figures down, and you will see a consistent rapid growth for the last 12 years. Miami is not a "boom" town. It has been growing fast for 25 years. However, within the last two years it has reached such size and importance as to attract nationwide attention.

And such consistent, rapid growth is what has made imperative such great developments as MIAMI SHORES to take care of the incoming thousands. As Miami has grown, we believe she will continue to grow—for all the fundamental causes of such growth in the past are still operative, including balmy winter and summer climate, the beauty of sub-tropical foliage, and its remarkable situation on the shores of Biscayne Bay, now being made one of the important harbors of the Atlantic seaboard.

This increase of population has enormously increased property values. And as Miami continues to grow, similar increases are to be expected.

We invite your investigation of Miami Shores—great development, 2800 acres in extent, with 10 miles of waterfronting, and half of it included in the city limits of Miami. Write for full information.

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full half century, nor had he heard from him in 35 years.

One day this Englishman was walking along the street when he happened to meet a Salvation Army worker to whom he was moved to put the question, "Can the Army help me find my brother?"

He was assured that there was a possibility of this and so he gave the Salvationist his brother's last known address which was in Melbourne, Australia, 35 years previous. Six months later the inquirer received word that his brother was living about 50 miles from Melbourne. The Englishman received the news joyfully and took the next ship for Australia, where, subsequently, there was a happy reunion of the long separated brothers.

When instances like the above come to general notice all must admit that, as the lady of whom the poet sang, the Salvation Army "doeth little kindnesses that most leave undone or despise."

BILL WOULD REGULATE NEWSPAPER REPORTS

By Special Cable
MANCHESTER, Nov. 28.—The Manchester Diocesan Conference has given its unanimous approval to the Judicial Proceedings Bill, which seeks to prohibit newspaper publication of "undesirable details" in court cases. The Rev. F. A. Ironmonger, mover of the resolution, maintained that a legal check on unsavory news was necessary, because newspapers were controlled by proprietors of different standards, many of whom were not willing to agree to print only clean reports.

The National Union of Journalists had objected to the bill on the grounds that it would bring about a new offense under the law, and curtail the liberty of the press, but the conference expressed its belief in the willingness, in the interest of public morality and cleanliness, to forgo a "fraction of its freedom."

NEW REGULATIONS FOR DRUG INSURANCE

Important Changes Made by Underwriters' Institute

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Nov. 28.—Important changes in the regulations covering the insurance of opium, cocaine, morphia, heroin and similar drugs have been issued by the Institute of London Underwriters and they will come into force on Dec. 1. They amend the new regulations aiming to restrict the insurance of drugs in transit to bona fide consignments.

Owing to the delay of various governments in issuing the necessary certificates to enable the exporter to insure consignments, it is now arranged that the production of such certificates is not required until claim for loss is made against the underwriters.

There is also an additional clause laying down that the route by which the drugs are conveyed must be "usual and customary," this being designed to prevent vessels taking a circuitous route and disposing of the consignments in illegal channels, instead of taking the drug to the declared destination.

The Christian Science Monitor representative further learns on the highest authority that certain Swiss and German opium dealers in Constantinople refused to take out insurance policies, in which the new regulations were embodied, thereby clearly implying that the consignments were going to unauthorized destinations. The Monitor representative understands that the British Government accordingly is communicating with the League of Nations urging the unification of practice in all countries in respect to the inclusion of similar provisions in all insurance policies for narcotic drugs.

Why Greater Camden Real Estate Offers a Profitable Investment

The growth and development that Greater Camden is now enjoying are natural. For a century Camden waited impatiently behind the barrier that stood between this busy city and Philadelphia and growth. While Philadelphia increased in size and its real estate values rose in direct ratio with its population, Camden and all of South Jersey lagged behind.

Then the barrier was lifted, the river was spanned. Vital activity supplanted lethargy. . . . And Greater Camden's Real Estate values are reflecting this change.

We believe these values will continue to rise—until Philadelphia's basis of value is equaled, because we believe there is economic stability behind them.

As a suggestion, find out how the J. R. Tucker offices can serve you—can show you how to take advantage of these increasing values.

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Raising a Pagoda Roof in a Southern Shan State

Festivities Part of Vivid Impressions of English Who
Travel Into Little-Visited Country

THE pagoda festival was held under immense banyan trees, where people from all the surrounding district were gathered. The native Chief of the Southern Shan State in which the affair was being held escorted the British adviser and his wife to the royal grand stand which was furnished with cheap, gaudy carpets and a large kitchen clock. Bands of Shans executed solemn dances before the stand, their costumes remarkable chiefly for the enormous straw hats with small crowns and brims drooping to the shoulders which completely hid their faces. Many of them wore very old, shabby, unlaced shoes which must have hindered their movements.

All about were ruined pagodas, overgrown with creepers. The Chief was restoring one of them and the festival marked the ceremony of placing the golden "hit" or metal dome. A procession marched to the spot, headed by the Chief and his British adviser. Over them were held large white silk umbrellas mounted on long-handled poles. Next walked the adviser's wife under four golden umbrellas; the Princess followed shaded in the same way. Next came the Chief's body guard, then the numerous sons and daughters of his many wives. All the people saluted as their ruler passed. On arriving at the stand a large lacquer bowl full of coins, each wrapped in colored paper, was brought to the Englishman and his wife and they were asked to say a prayer over it, for this was the Chief's offering.

A sloping rope-way on which ran a gayly decorated trolley had been erected with considerable ingenuity and skill and on this the golden "hit" was to be carried to the pagoda top, which was covered with scaffolding. Men almost hidden in this structure were employed to draw the trolley up. The first load was the bowl of coins. They were thrown from the top to the crowd below. The golden "hit" went up next amid the cheers of the crowd.

With Camping Equipment
Such brilliant and unusual fêtes are the rewards of those who travel into the Southern Shan States. The long journeys were made on horse-back, elephants carrying the kit. Everything had to be taken: beds, folding chairs, lamps, kitchen utensils, groceries, linen. Only chickens and eggs could be bought on the way. At each stopping place the Shans built huts of bamboo to serve as dining rooms. The English slept in tents which they had brought with them.

They reached the capital of one state after a long, hot march. The Chief came out to meet them mounted on a white pony and with him came several men carrying huge long-handled umbrellas of cloth of gold, which glittered in the rays of

the setting sun. Four of them were held over each visitor as they rode through the village, while in the rear played a band of booming gongs, drums and plaintive pipes. As the procession passed, the people bowed and knelt.

In the Dark Teak Palace
The next day the Chief and his wife paid a state call. The return visit was made to the rambling teak palace. The dark and dusty audience hall was supported by lofty pillars, behind which stood inquisitive people, peering. A purple carpet made a small patch of color in the pervading gloom and round this were placed four chairs on which the Chief and his guests sat.

Later in the day the Chief's mother was also visited. Her audience chamber resembled a second-hand furniture shop. Several large mirrors rested on the floor against the wall, an old bed, which looked as if it were never used, broken chairs, picture frames and china of all descriptions littered the floor.

Over Mountain, Through Jungle
Some of the marches will not be forgotten: the climbing of a mountain, 2000 feet in seven miles, the camp at the top among giant trees, the camp fire at night; next day early in the morning the descent amid the weird cries of gibbon apes and the raucous calls of peacocks; the fording of one stream 44 times in 8½ miles and the days of traveling along a path which led through a green tunnel of bamboos and trees.

The mossy green Salween River was crossed by raft. Between the river and the dense forest ran snow-white sand banks on which young tigers were sometimes seen at play. The mahouts guided their elephants with great courage and skill through the rapids and strong currents of this river. Clinging to the backs of the great animals as they must, they are often submerged.

Such scenes make daily adventures in this part of the East and seem nothing less than episodes in fairyland. Here indeed the Orient is still unspoiled by Western trappings.

Motion Pictures at Sea

AT SEA: A sheet is hung, like an odd sail, between sea and sky. It flaps just below the first-class deck, on a level with the second-class, and just above the heads of the immigrants and emigrants, so that we may all see the picture. And we the audience—a queer mixed lot of human beings whom the big ship is carrying across the Mediterranean, through the Strait of Gibraltar, across the Atlantic, and

into the port of New York—assemble every evening in our open air theater to follow the program appointed for that hour.

A queer enough thing it is to do, surely, as we sail across the sea. Here we all are, sitting or standing, some with our backs to the fading sunset, some with our backs to the rising moon—all hanging on the story of the sheet. Nor does the great ship slow down for the saddest scene, nor stop, nor even tremble,

at the end of the most tragical tragedy. In fact, we all forget this marvel of motion on which we ride before the strange power that this machine of motion-pictures exerts upon the thought of man. The last strip of color in the banner of the sun is lowered into the water before the advancing prow of the boat while we watch the progress of a triangular love story, the end of which we know as certainly as we know the sun will rise tomorrow morning. And when the ends of the triangle meet at last we follow the meeting intently while the moon, round as an O and gold as

an old coin, springs up from behind a low bank of black clouds.

Then the comic comes. The comedian climbs a skyscraper and balances along its rim thousands of feet above the ground—white w. thousands of feet above the ground also, sail quietly and swiftly on.

Another night comes round and we meet again this time to watch a rich romance, in five reels. When the romance ends the moon is very high and light, and its path so broad that the passing puffs of cloud make great black shadows that move majestically across the face of the silver sheet that is lying on the sea.

Hospitality Under Gilded Umbrellas in the Southern Shan States



Upper Left: Elephants About to Be Loaded With English Travelers' Kit, including Tents, Beds, Food and Kitchen Utensils.
Upper Right: Shan Girl in Picture Hat.
Lower Left: Shan Sawbwa on His Way to a Durbar.

Then the travel film begins. It shows pictures of a town in Spain—we skirted the coasts of Spain a day or so ago. We see her big buildings, and follow citizens along her streets, and watch motors pass and carts rattle by, and cross bridges, and then we are taken to the coast and shown pictures of ships and the sea—and all the time our big boat slips silently up and down and along the Atlantic. At last, in a final black and gray shot, we are shown a picture of the Azores from afar—and we ourselves passed close by the Azores this afternoon, and Sao Miguel unrolled before us like a scroll along a sea of purest blue under a sky whitened with rolls of cotton clouds.

As for the "effects," so cherished by motion-picture audiences on land, we have those also at sea. Not the same kind exactly—for on this ship there is no orchestra and no machines for making noises. But there is the weather. When a breeze blows the film sheet ripples and sends shudders from head to heels along the bodies of the actors in whatever situation they are found. And one evening when we sped under a drif-

bling cloud for a few moments, strips of rain slashed across the waving screen, like the drawing of thin pencil strokes, and touched the commonest scene with a beautiful play of light. But no doubt the strangest "effect" of all is that experienced by the emigrants and immigrants who, because they face the rest of us on the other side of the sheet, have to read the captions backward. But I wonder if it really matters? After all—as one of the audience muttered as he strolled away from the stern and went forward to look at the stars—the great thing about seeing motion pictures at sea is that you see how much the motion pictures are at sea.

ORCHARDISTS ASK PROTECTION
TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 27—Following a conference here New Jersey orchardists and nurserymen have agreed to ask the incoming Legislature to enact a measure for the protection of fruit growers desiring to buy trees guaranteed true to name.

Numerous cases are on record in which stock purchased has not proved to be of the variety ordered.

BULGARIA OPENS FOREIGN SCHOOL

Rumanian Minister Tells of
Gratitude for Educational Freedom

SOFIA, Nov. 10. (Special Correspondence)—The personnel of the Rumanian Legation went the other day to attend an unusual event in the little frontier town of Gorna Djumala: the opening of a Rumanian school under the auspices of the Rumanian Ministry of Education. The school took the place of an old institution which had been standing in Gorna Djumala for several generations.

Among the speakers was Mr. Bilchurescu, the Rumanian Minister in Sofia, who pointed out that it is not always that a minority, like the Rumanian minority in Bulgaria, is permitted to have its own school on foreign soil, and Serbia has closed all the Rumanian schools in Macedonia. Mr. Bilchurescu thanked the Bulgarian majority in Bulgaria for its generosity in permitting the Rumanians of the community of Gorna Djumala to have their own schools.

Mr. Alexieff, the district Governor, in replying to the Rumanian Minister, recalled the ancient friendship between the two peoples, which though it had been subjected to a strain during the World War, would, he predicted, be strengthened in the future. He called attention to the fact that the Rumanian portion of the community of Gorna Djumala are not the only foreign people who are permitted to conduct their own schools outside the control of the Bulgarian Bureau of Education. There are in Gorna Djumala also Greek, Jewish and Turkish schools conducted by the respective communities. He challenged the Rumanians to cite as an example the similar treatment of schools and churches in any other Balkan country.

The personnel of the Rumanian Legation at Sofia spent the day in Gorna Djumala. They returned to their posts highly impressed with the tolerance of the Bulgarian community and firmly assured of the future of Bulgarian and Rumanian friendship. On his return to Sofia Mr. Bilchurescu informed the Foreign Office of his complete satisfaction with the hospitality of the little frontier town.

Discussing the incident, the Government organ, the Slovo, says: "Our nation and our state have always offered an example of good treatment of minorities. And if the other Balkan states indicated the same good will and a guarantee of the rights of minorities, they would contribute greatly and decisively to the happiness of these minorities within their own borders."

ALBERTA BUFFALO FOR FRANCE
EDMONTON, Alta., Nov. 21 (Special Correspondence)—Two buffaloes from the buffalo park at Wainwright and a number of animals from the national park at Banff were started on their long journey to France this week.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Burroughs, the Man

The Life and Letters of John Burroughs, by Clara Barris. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company. Two volumes. \$12.50.

THESE ample volumes constitute by far the most important contribution to the Burroughs bibliography that has yet appeared. They are the work of Dr. Clara Barris, who filled the rôle of literary guide and sympathetic friend to the "Sage of Slabides" for the last 20 years of his life.

None but an intimate friend and close companion, deeply imbued with the importance of the work, could have so painstakingly prepared these interesting volumes. In their pages, the man Burroughs stands revealed as in no other published work.

As we know Emerson and Thoreau from their intimate journals, so we best know Burroughs from his carefully prepared notes, extracts from his journal and correspondence, carried on for more than 40 years with friends so dear to him as to call forth expression of his innermost thoughts. All these sources are freely drawn upon.

Balanced Judgment
No one can get closer to the man, Burroughs, than the author of this notable biography. She knew the very fiber and timbre of his nature as probably none other knew him.

At the same time, she has the vision, perspective and balanced judgment of literary values which make this work a most authoritative and satisfying to the student of his life.

Of the voluminous correspondence, that with Mr. Charles H. Benton, covering a period of 40 years, is richest in biographical data. In these letters, to be sure, Burroughs frequently touched upon the round of common things, but always to lift them above the commonplace. How he loved nature! "O, Spring is marvellous," he wrote his friend. "How my life goes out and up these joyous days. Today I wandered in the mountains; the birds sang my psalms and the rocks preached my sermons."

When shall we know what these days had these rambles in the woods give us? A book about the quality of one's thoughts, but a May day in the woods, its rhythm. Here is your literary naturalist at the age of 20, enamored of the charms of nature, yet not unmindful of his literary joys.

Friendship With Whitman
The deep impress of the years passed in Washington during and after the Civil War is apparent in copious extracts from his notes, journal and correspondence. In Washington, Burroughs first met Walt Whitman, who exercised a great influence upon his whole after-career.

The measure of the imprint of that friendship is difficult to determine, but that it was profound there is not the slightest doubt. From an early notebook appears a fascinating account of their first meeting.

Later he wrote: "For two years, therefore, I have been attending this wonderful man and have come not only to love him as a friend but to look at him as the greatest, sweetest soul I have ever met in the world."

And, again: "I am convinced that Walt is as great as Emerson, though after different type. The more I see of Walt the more I like him. I see far the wisest man I have ever met. . . . He loves everybody and everything. And later yet, when commenting on the period when Whitman was in closest touch with the 'good gray poet,' Burroughs declared: 'I love him as I never loved any man. We were companionable without talking. One readily understands from the pages devoted to this great friendship why Burroughs wrote two books on Whitman, only one of which survives, as the later effort completely eclipsed the former.'

Many Admirers
The reader of these volumes is deeply impressed with the warm friendship Burroughs had with many notable of earth. While his relationship with Emerson, Carlyle, Alcott and others of that period was scarcely more than casual, with Whitman, Roosevelt, Edison, John Muir, and others of national and international fame he was on terms of most friendly intimacy.

Burroughs' zest for nature in its myriad forms, his philosophical bent of thought, and a gentle nature which amounted to real genius for friendship, brought to him many warm-hearted admirers, most of whose correspondence appears in these volumes.

One is also struck with Burroughs' great affection for his kin. His love for his brother Hiram was little short of pathetic, when one views the great gulf which separated them intellectually. The fact that Hiram's childish nature needed a champion and defender seemed to call out from John an intense brotherly love, beautiful in its expression. It is an appealing picture he draws of the period his brother spent with him during one winter, working at the beehives in the shed while he toiled with his essays in his study.

In a letter to Colonel Roosevelt after the loss of Quentin in the Great War, Burroughs shows his attitude on the conflict. "As you know," he writes, "I am not of the fighting kind but since this war began I believe my blood has turned redder in my veins. Every globe in it has

felt like a miniature bomb, and if I had been a young man, I think I should have challenged fate, as your sons did. At least I flatter myself by thinking so."

At 61 Burroughs was stirred to the depths of being at what he thought to be the greatest crime in all history. The youth who wrote "Serene I fold my hands and wait" could in his old age be thrown into a tumultuous sea of resentment toward him whom he thought to be the arch foe of civilization.

In the more than 800 pages of these truly fascinating volumes.

An American Peace Program

An American Peace Policy, by Kirby Page. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$1.

THIS little volume should prove of valuable assistance to those who are interested in the international obligations of the United States and wish to follow, with some understanding, the forthcoming Senate debates on American entrance into the World Court. Mr. Page is representative of that group of peace advocates which met this last summer in an effort to work out a "harmony program" on which the exponents of various proposals for world peace might agree. The proposal finally agreed on, and signed by a rather large group of educators, clergymen, and editors of religious journals, advocates immediate withdrawal of the United States from the League of Nations, calls for an international conference to outlaw war, and suggests that if such a conference fails to convene within two years the United States withdraw from the Court.

Mr. Page's volume contains, in the main, an elaboration of ways and means for outlawing of war, with special emphasis upon the author's contention that force can never avail toward that end. In substitute for an international police force and economic blockade, Mr. Page maintains that the following five factors provide sufficient power virtually to eliminate war: international agencies such as the World Court and the League of Nations; public opinion, diplomatic pressure, economic boycott, as distinguished from economic blockade, and international patience.

Despite the resolution of the group for which Mr. Page speaks there

Evoking London

The London Rambler, by James B. Bone. Illustrated with drawings by Muirhead Bone. London: Jonathan Cape. \$2.

IT IS not often that we come across such a delightful book as "The London Rambler." It is a book that minds us of one of those delicate cameos worn by a lavender scented grandmother, a jewel that our chubby hands were sometimes allowed to handle when we climbed on her knee.

Mr. Bone has a picturesque, almost poetical, way of describing little-known things in London. He does not tramp through the well-worn ways that others have so often traveled, or he does not lead us into a literary minefield. He has his own way, of showing us London, and we feel glad to let him do the choosing. London is a treasure house to men like Mr. Bone, who know where the treasures are hidden and seem to have no difficulty in bringing some of them from under cover, recreating the old scenes and sounds, which English people feel they have always known and sometimes wonder whether they have really experienced.

Quite naturally, for instance, we find ourselves discussing the time of day with Dickens's office boy, or standing in the fog waiting for a strange procession which Mr. Bone has pictured. "Only 20 years ago," he writes, "a man going home about midnight in a fog saw a glare of torches, and a body of men passed with King Edward walking in the middle. The torches were carried by footmen and policemen; then came the King, heavily wrapped up, with two of his gentlemen; then more policemen; then some stragglers of the night, attracted by curiosity, or by the chance of a safe guide to Buckingham Palace. The procession came so silently out of the fog and vanished into it again that the spectator later in the night was not sure that he had not imagined it. But it was King Edward, who had been dining with a court lady in Portman Square, and finding it impossible to go by carriage in the fog, had decided to summon torches and a guard and walk just as a Stuart would have done."

Again the scene shifts works his magic and we see London arrayed in winter's cloak of snow. Indeed we can almost feel ourselves making that visible mark on London that Mr. Bone describes.

"Still," he remembers one Christmas night when the snow came hand-somely. For just a few people it made a marvelous London. It did not begin until about midnight, and as it was Christmas night, hardly a soul was about at that time. The drifting, silent, black figures walked crouching close to the houses; the cabs had gone home; the omnibuses had ceased running. So I saw all the Strand pure white from end to end, with only a track or two across the new snow, like the tracks of rabbits outside a wood on a snowy day. . . . For the first time in my life I made a visible mark upon London. All the while I walked along the pavement, when looked back, I could see my track, and it was almost alarming to watch oneself so palpably traced down into the side streets and up with a curve to one's own doorstep. It was a shock to one's sense of London as a place that destroys all traces, and even a slight discomfort to have left signs of one's abode; it felt horribly public."

The book is illustrated with 12 beautiful etchings by Muirhead Bone. Altogether an unusual and attractive volume and a delightful gift book.

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Octavo. Cloth. 600 pages. Illustrated. Price, \$2.75. Obtainable Wherever Books Are Sold.

PUBLISHERS THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO. PHILADELPHIA

A Biography of the Kaiser

Wilhelm der Zweite, von Emil Ludwig. Berlin: Ernst Rowohlt, Verlag.

EMIL LUDWIG, in whose previous biographies Rembrandt, Napoleon and Goethe were brought wonderfully near to his readers, has turned to a more questionable shape in his work on William II. This biographer's method is always the same. He makes ample use of available memoirs, diaries and reminiscences, and yet his dexterous pen evokes a new and much more living personality than the traditional characters of documents and memoirs generally are. In the case of William II, Ludwig was able to collect a great deal of information from memoirs published of late years, among which those of Blum, Prince Philip von Eulenburg, the two Princes Hohenzollern, Admiral von Tirpitz, Field Marshal Count Waldersee and Count Robert von Zedlitz-Trutzschler are the most important. Besides, he had at his disposal the diplomatic documents of the German Foreign Office, Volume I, 1915, published in the years 1921 to 1925.

An Unflattering Portrait
Ludwig never intended to give a description of the so-called Wilhelmian era in full; he merely wanted to paint a portrait of William II himself. Critics will probably say that the time for such a portrait has not yet come. But as a matter of fact the seven years since the Kaiser's abdication have produced such an amount of information that there is hardly a detail missing. If anything, we know

too much, not too little of the Kaiser. The biographer had to eliminate many details, had to forgo the pleasure of telling amusing anecdotes which a future historian may have to unearth again. Ludwig did not even try to get any information from the Emperor's enemies, but used only what he could extract from the books and letters written either by the Emperor himself or by his relations, his friends, his chancellors, his ministers, generals, courtiers, and civil servants. All the more astonishing is it that the portrait he painted is far from flattering.

A Twofold Aim
This book is an attempt to develop political consequences out of the character of a sovereign, the fate of a nation out of the individuality of its leader. The description of this human life has a double aim. The biographer wants the reader to see what is bound to become of a weak but gifted young man who, after a youth full of educational blunders, suddenly rises to power and does not encounter any body who dares tell him the truth. And, further, he wants to show that the will and opinion of this man, who, to bear, no outward checks for 30 years, were decisive for German politics in all vital questions, so that not a problem of peace or war during all that time was ever solved without him or against his will.

Ludwig shows the Kaiser as a man whose fate was largely influenced by the fact that within the whole German Nation nobody had the courage to offer him that resistance by which

book is as new as any; it has the charm of the fairy tale, with a couple of remarkable rings, one for Prue and one for Janet, which made the wearer invisible, and the "drollest little man anyone ever saw, only about 12 inches high, all dressed in green, with a queer little cap on his head that looked for all the world like an egg-shell," to appear at intervals and direct their management of a magic boat and a magisterial of a magic river and a magic chariot to ride through the air.

An Excellent Fairy Tale
With this equipment the Kanter girls—and very nice little girls they are—have interesting adventures, and the author an opportunity for the exercise of a pleasing imagination. An excellent fairy tale, though if it had been written somewhat later, one may believe that the airship would have been somewhat differently described, imagining such a craft in the nineties. It was still quite natural for the author of a fairy tale to think of a small golden chariot with one seat cushioned with gold-colored silk: "It did not have wheels, but there were little wings at the corners," and it needed no rudder, for it was drawn through the air by two birds with "feathers of glistening green." Nowadays, one thinks, they would have been given a proper little airplane, perhaps with a magic propeller that made no noise.

For the reprint Anna Hempstead Branch has written an introduction, describing the story-teller. "My mother's stories," she writes, "emerged from her lips in good form, as if she had thought about them for weeks. She never hesitated for either substance or phrase." These were the stories told at home, where it was the custom to "spell the rooms

in our house with capital letters" because each room seemed to have its own individuality, and much of this spontaneity and pleasure in story-telling for its own sake may be found in the longer and printed narrative.

An Entertaining Miscellany
There is also much of reminiscent interest for an older generation in "A Child's Book of Country Stories," and many remembered authors, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mary Wilkins Freeman, Ernest Thompson Seton, Dallas Lord Sharp, and others, including Eleanor L. Skinner and Ada Smith, who wrote some of the stories and selected the rest. Thus the selection goes far and wide over the literature that has told young readers, and older, about animals, birds and insects as they live their lives in the out-of-door world with which the readers are likely to be more or less acquainted. With also some legends having to do with nature—as, for example, "The Spring Maiden and the Frost Giants," which derives from Norse mythology, or "How the Birds Came," which derives from the American Indian—and a few stories that enter the domain of fairyland and produce a goblin or perchance a troll in the out-of-door world among themselves. The compilers, in short, have brought together a miscellany in which there is a good deal to instruct and a good deal to amuse, and for which Jessie Wilcox Smith has supplied five full-page pictures in color.

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Tchekhov en Famille

The Letters of Anton Pavlovich Tchekhov to Olga Leonovna Knipper translated from the Russian by Constance Garnett. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$6 net.

THESE letters first met the lady who presently, as his wife, was to be the recipient of this voluminous correspondence, at a rehearsal of "The Sea-Gull" by the Moscow Art Theater Company in 1898. It was for the author, in more respects than one, a particularly happy event, for "The Sea-Gull" was, at the hands of the Moscow Art Theater, to rise from the failure that befell its production in St. Petersburg several years before.

Mme. Tchekhov thus refers to the incident: "It is hard to describe the immense excitement with which we actors were thrilled at our first meeting with our beloved writer, when we felt all the extraordinary, subtle fascination of his personality, his simplicity, his incapacity, one may say, for 'teaching, directing.' We did not know what to say to him or how to address him. . . . And he looked at us, sometimes smiling, and sometimes with extraordinary gravity, with a sort of embarrassment, pinching his beard and fidgeting with his pince-nez. He was puzzled how to answer some questions—while we had been thinking that the author would come and reveal all the mysteries of acting 'The Sea-Gull.'"

Benign and Gentle
This is the Tchekhov we find in these letters—a benign and gentle figure, quietly amused, mildly bored at the complex material world and its discomforts, betraying in its simplicity of his nature, if not actually in words, a habitual inner serenity. He never appears to change. Throughout this correspondence, which covers the last six years of his career, he always appears the same. The early letter to Olga Knipper beginning: "Dear actress, I answer all your questions," and ending: "I warmly press and kiss your hand—Be well, merry, happy work, skip about, be enthusiastic, sing and, if possible, don't forget the retired author," might have been written the same day as one of the last to Mme. Tchekhov, which begins: "My dear doggy, I have already sent you my Easter greetings, now I only send you my love and a vast number of kisses," and ending: "Write to me, my little one, I am dreading without you, you know that very well. I kiss and embrace you warmly."

Tchekhov changed less than almost any other man of genius. At a period before his greatest works were published, he appeared to reach a crisis. It was in 1883 that he wrote to Souvorin, editor of the "Novoye Vremie": "In addition to plenty of material and talent, one wants something else which is no less important. One wants to be mature—that is one thing; and for another the feeling of personal freedom is essential, and that feeling has only recently begun to develop in me." Once possessed of this "feeling of personal freedom," which he elsewhere describes as the result of "squeezing the slave out of oneself," Tchekhov seems no longer to struggle or to change, or to find the need of either.

Grows Lightness
Not that he ceased to be gloomy on occasion. It is the Russian's privilege to be gloomy. Where the American might end his letter with an informal "Be good!" the Russian would naturally conclude with a "Don't be depressed!" Racial idiosyncrasies must be allowed for. But the gloom, the outbursts of irritation, that sometimes punctuate these letters do not run deep. Tchekhov's groans are lightnesses, whimsical groans that do not drive away the wistful smile, the twinkle of the eye, the playful banter of his style.

Of his inmost convictions, or of that great world of thought that unfolds itself in his works, the letters to his wife contain little. Serene in himself, he writes of his daily movements to Mme. Tchekhov, as she pursues her dramatic work in Moscow while he stays in his "warm Siberia" of the Crimea. He tells her of the weather, of his laborious progress with the play, "The Three Sisters," then "The Cherry Orchard," interrupted by overwhelming streams of visitors, of his concern for Tolstoy and his talks with Gorki and Bunin, but mostly of private matters, many of which might, without any sacrifice to the cause of literary investigation, have been discreetly omitted.

Mme. Tchekhov implored him to say more of himself and less about the weather. But the letters never change. Were a Gorki or Souvorin or some other literary conferee we should have found another Tchekhov and another type of letter, as other letters already translated by Mrs. Garnett and others prove. But the Tchekhov that writes to his wife is distinctive, always affectionate and solicitous and whimsical—a genius in repose.

Books Received
Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.
Oxford Musical Essays; Class-Singing, by W. G. Whittaker. London: Oxford University Press.
For a Leisure Hour, by Jane Blakeslee Richards. Boston: The Stratford Co. \$2.
A Christmas Miracle and God Bless This House, by Anna Hempstead Branch. New York: Adelphi Co.
Marble's Round the World Travel-Guide, by Fred E. Marble. New York: Harper & Bros. \$1.50.
From Adam Smith to Philip Snowden, by F. W. Hirst. New York: Adelphi Co.
Zionism, by Leonard Stein. New York: Adelphi Co. \$2.
In the Endless Sands, a Christmas book for boys and girls, by Evelyn and Kay Scott. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$2.
Richard Wagner as He Lived, by William Wallace. New York: Harper & Bros. \$1.50.
Ferdinand (François) Liszt, by Frederick Corder. New York: Harper & Bros. \$1.50.
My Contemporaries, by Maximilian Harden. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$4.
Howard Pyle, a Chronicle, by Charles D. Abbott. New York: Harper & Bros. \$5.
Robert Schumann, His Life and Work, by Herbert Bedford. New York: Harper & Bros. \$1.50.
The Man Necken, by Isaac Goldberg. New York: Simon and Schuster. \$4.
London and Londoners in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries, by Alfred Ruggell. New York: Adelphi Co. \$5.
The State of England, by a Gentleman with a Dealer. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75.
How Music Grew, by Marion Bauer and Ethel Peyer. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$4.50.
The Life of Samuel J. Elder, by Margaret M. Elder. New Haven: Yale University Press. \$2.
Training for Authorship, by Grenville Kleiser. New York: Funk & Wagnall Co. \$5.
In the American Grain, by William Carlos Williams. New York: Albert and Charles Boni. \$5.
Mellows, a Chronicle of Unknown Slaves, by Emmet Kennedy. New York: Albert and Charles Boni. \$5.
Great Lovers, Paul and Virginia, etc., narrated by J. H. Sears & Co., New York.
The Common Book of Poetry, published by J. H. Sears & Co., Inc., My Garden of Roses, by Emmy Matt Rush. Boston: The Free Press Co.
A Paladyn of Philanthropy and other Papers, by Austin Dobson. New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch. 80 cents.

Remembered Juveniles
book is as new as any; it has the charm of the fairy tale, with a couple of remarkable rings, one for Prue and one for Janet, which made the wearer invisible, and the "drollest little man anyone ever saw, only about 12 inches high, all dressed in green, with a queer little cap on his head that looked for all the world like an egg-shell," to appear at intervals and direct their management of a magic boat and a magisterial of a magic river and a magic chariot to ride through the air.

An Entertaining Miscellany
There is also much of reminiscent interest for an older generation in "A Child's Book of Country Stories," and many remembered authors, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mary Wilkins Freeman, Ernest Thompson Seton, Dallas Lord Sharp, and others, including Eleanor L. Skinner and Ada Smith, who wrote some of the stories and selected the rest. Thus the selection goes far and wide over the literature that has told young readers, and older, about animals, birds and insects as they live their lives in the out-of-door world with which the readers are likely to be more or less acquainted. With also some legends having to do with nature—as, for example, "The Spring Maiden and the Frost Giants," which derives from Norse mythology, or "How the Birds Came," which derives from the American Indian—and a few stories that enter the domain of fairyland and produce a goblin or perchance a troll in the out-of-door world among themselves. The compilers, in short, have brought together a miscellany in which there is a good deal to instruct and a good deal to amuse, and for which Jessie Wilcox Smith has supplied five full-page pictures in color.

Generalog: If interested in oooooo your family History, our priced Catalogue listing nearly 5000 genealogical books for sale by us will be mailed to you for 10c. in stamps. oooooo

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New or Old

Much Heretofore Unwritten History
It was not possible to give to the world during Mr. Bryan's life the real facts concerning many of his activities, but in justice to her husband, Mrs. Bryan feels that the time has now come when the truth should be told. Starting with a masterly analysis of Mr. Bryan's character, she lifts the curtain on certain events that aroused the interest of two continents in a day when history was being made. In the preparation of the work Mrs. Bryan was guided by her diary, a diary of keen discernment and wit, supported by Mr. Bryan's private correspondence and official documents. There is an appendix to the work containing Mr. Bryan's outstanding addresses and his undelivered speech, the Dayton trial.

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Books Received
Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.
Oxford Musical Essays; Class-Singing, by W. G. Whittaker. London: Oxford University Press.
For a Leisure Hour, by Jane Blakeslee Richards. Boston: The Stratford Co. \$2.
A Christmas Miracle and God Bless This House, by Anna Hempstead Branch. New York: Adelphi Co.
Marble's Round the World Travel-Guide, by Fred E. Marble. New York: Harper & Bros. \$1.50.
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The Common Book of Poetry, published by J. H. Sears & Co., Inc., My Garden of Roses, by Emmy Matt Rush. Boston: The Free Press Co.
A Paladyn of Philanthropy and other Papers, by Austin Dobson. New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch. 80 cents.

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FIVE NEW SETS DEVELOPED FOR AIRCRAFT USE

Army Signal Corps Reports Great Activity in Radio Accomplishment

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The past year has been one of unusual activity in the accomplishment of the Air Service radio program says Gen. C. McK. Slaton, chief signal officer of the Army in his annual report to the Secretary of War.

"The program," he says, "included three types of sets of graded power for use in the air, and two for use on the ground. The last of these five, the medium-power ground set, has passed a successful trial and will soon be ready for production. The others are either in production or completed. It can be safely asserted that the Signal Corps is now in an excellent position with respect to production of aircraft radio equipment for any emergency, and that this equipment is not excelled by any equipment for similar purposes in use anywhere by any army or commercial enterprise."

"The conventional type of wave-meter, although serving well for frequencies in the commercial broadcast band and lower, is seriously deficient in accuracy when used for frequencies above 200 kilocycles. The growing use of high frequencies have made it necessary that some form of frequency meter be developed for measuring with accuracy frequencies of that order. The difficulties attending the development of such a meter have been overcome by the Signal Corps engineers, and the practical oscillating tube frequency meter for high frequencies is now an accomplished fact."

Taking up the question of the radio

beacon the General continues: "Many attempts have been made to enable aircraft to determine their position or bearing by radio when darkness or fog made visual observation impossible, but nearly all of these attempts have involved the use of so much additional radio equipment on the plane as to render the system impractical for military purposes. The Signal Corps has recently developed a radio beacon which, when operated at a ground station, permits a plane to fly to or from that station on a given course through directional transmission along the line of flight and requires no additional radio equipment on the plane beyond that ordinarily employed for reception of messages. The beacon can also be operated to give rotating radio beam from which a pilot can determine his bearing with reference to that station with no additional equipment on the plane except a stop watch. A beacon of this kind has been constructed on the model airways and is giving most gratifying results in test flights. A similar beacon is soon to be erected and given a trial by the air mail service."

The War Department radio net which was established by the chief signal officer of the army in 1922, says General Slaton, "is today a complete and comprehensive network of radio stations covering the nine corps areas, operated exclusively by military personnel." He continues:

"In June, 1922, the success of the War Department radio net was such as to warrant the first expansion of facilities and traffic. At that time, the five original stations transmitted approximately 50 official messages daily, the average Government message containing approximately 40 words. Today the War Department radio net has 12 major stations. Today the total daily traffic in Washington is approximately 800 messages."

It is stated in the report that if business for the fiscal year 1925 had been transmitted over commercial wires at Government rates, the cost would have been \$155,000.

gram, one of the unique features of this station. 10:45—The Hired Help Skit for those who stay up to listen in.

WBS, St. Louis, Mo. (445 Meters)

8:45 p. m.—St. Louis Hotel dinner concert. 9:—Orchestral program and stage specialties direct from Grand Central Theater.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, Biley's Orchestra. 8:—Fireside Philosophies. 9:—Program by Minneapolis Post Office. 10:30—Armed Forces Orchestra.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)

7:20 p. m.—WLS Revue request and dance program with Charles Hall. 8:—Barn Dance Orchestra. 9:—Ideal Quartet. 10:—WLS Studio Trio. 11:—Jazz Band. 12:—Jazz Band.

WEEB, Chicago, Ill. (350 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert; trio; piano and vocal selections; George Unger, violinist; Walter Peterson, soprano solo; John Pappe, piano. 7:—Jazz Band. 8:—Jazz Band. 9:—Jazz Band. 10:—Jazz Band. 11:—Jazz Band. 12:—Jazz Band.

WJZ, New York City (445 Meters)

8:45 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:15—Studio orchestra. 8:—Charles Straight and his orchestra.

WJW, Cincinnati, O. (425 Meters)

8 p. m.—Popular organ concert, by Johannes Gromer. 9:—The Dayton Daily News First Night. 10:—Radio Show, Memorial Hall, Dayton, O.

WRCR, Cincinnati, O. (325 Meters)

10 p. m.—Dance music by Marion McKay and his orchestra; studio features.

FOR SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 29

WACB, Boston, Mass. (450 Meters)

10:30 a. m.—Morning service from Temple Israel. 1:30 p. m.—Concert from Temple Israel. 7:—Jazz Band. 8:—Jazz Band. 9:—Jazz Band. 10:—Jazz Band. 11:—Jazz Band. 12:—Jazz Band.

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DeForest Announces New Sound Reproducer

By the Associated Press

New York, Nov. 28

Dr. Lee DeForest, inventor, announces that he has patented an invention which he asserts gives clarity and absolute naturalness in the reproduction of sound on radio receiving sets. Correct amplitude in all directions is obtained, he said, and use of the invention makes it possible to dispense with the use of a horn to project the sound.

The apparatus was described as a cylindrical floating membrane capable of uniform vibration over its entire surface, differing from the diaphragm action now used in telephone earpieces and radio loud speakers.

Opera Company and Allen McQuibb, Irish tenor, from New York City. NKKA, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (390 Meters) 11 a. m.—Church service. 4 p. m.—Organ recital by Dr. Charles Helmsroth, director of music, Carnegie Institute. 4:45—Vesper services of the Shady Side Presbyterian Church. 7:—Hugh Thomson Kerr, pastor. 8:30—Dinner concert. 7:45—Church service.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

11 a. m.—Westminster Presbyterian Church. 1:30 p. m.—First Presbyterian Church. 7:—Hugh Thomson Kerr, pastor. 8:30—Dinner concert. 7:45—Church service.

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From New York talk. 9—Gypsies. 10—Marimba Band.

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De luxe program, including Jack Little, nationally known radio entertainer.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (475 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Artie Collins and his orchestra in recital. 8:30—Agricultural Foundation program.

KPRC, Houston, Tex. (397 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—D. O. K. K. Fraternal Band. 8:—Kucera, director. 9:—Kucera, director. 10:—Kucera, director. 11:—Kucera, director. 12:—Kucera, director.

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WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (475 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Artie Collins and his orchestra in recital. 8:30—Agricultural Foundation program.

KPRC, Houston, Tex. (397 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—D. O. K. K. Fraternal Band. 8:—Kucera, director. 9:—Kucera, director. 10:—Kucera, director. 11:—Kucera, director. 12:—Kucera, director.

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Music News of the World

An 18th-Century Pastiche

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

THIS is the Saxonophone Age. And although one cannot guess what our descendants will think of us when they gaze at the instruments of jazz lying silently at last in the glass cases of museums, we know, only too well, what our contemporaries say of each other. If emigration back to the Middle Ages—with their picturesque sights and no less picturesque smells—were possible, many musicians would be hanging on to the capacious coat-tails of Mr. G. K. Chesterton. At the moment the twentieth century, for all its marvels, is distinctly unpopular in the musical profession. We see the arch-prophet of modernism doubling in his tracks even as far back as Bach. We also see those who, with his collusion, broke away from the prison house of a sterile classicism, returning and explaining that they had never really escaped—oh dear, no, they had merely been for a nice little walk and forgotten to take the gaoler. In fact, the prodigal sons of academe are arriving home in such embarrassing numbers that isn't fatted calf enough to go around. The shortage of modernist husks must have been frightful.

Trend Is Conservative
Reaction is momentarily the strongest tendency observable in European music. Large numbers of composers and critics are in the predicament of the people described by Mr. H. G. Wells as so much engaged in gazing toward the past that they walk into the future backward. These, of course, must not be confused with those critics who gaze toward the future and walk backward into the past. Mr. Edwin Evans asserted the other day that there is not a single musical critic on any big London paper who is not by constitution and temperament a conservative.

However, there are quite a number of people—neither critics nor composers—who are satisfied with their musical present. They rejoice that Orpheus with his hoof taught coons how to syncope their tunes, and from China to Peru, if by the time these words are in print they have not already changed, and millions are whistling, singing, and dancing to a ditty with the alliterative and inverse title of "Tea for Two and Two for Tea"—or is it the other way about? A singular fact may be noticed about these popular tunes, by the fragments of some former name is familiar only to a tiny fraction of his admirers. In more intellectual circles the name of the composer is much better known than his music.

A Momentous Discovery
Some years ago Mr. Nigel Playfair made a momentous discovery. He realized that large masses of educated middle-class English, and perhaps other people, prefer their music to be about 200 years old. Dismissing the saxophone with its vulgar "measure of the fox," and unable to make head or tail of Strauss, he and his discordant fellows who vaguely believe were in some mysterious way responsible with Nietzsche for the origin of the great war—they feel that the musical times are out of joint.

Mr. Herman Klein has expressed their feelings very eloquently in his recent book "Musicians and Mummies." "We were," he writes, "made to sup full on musical (!) horrors. Even the classics had to go by the board to make room for the new, less, tuneless, formless agglomerations of chaotic sounds, these sterile wastes of meaningless and unlovely instrumentation, as garish in color and unsymmetrical in shape as they were barren of poetic imagery or coherent thought. New idioms, indeed! Submerged beneath a sea of harsh dissonances, unrelated chords, and ear-torturing harmonies, they failed to appeal."

Is it any wonder, then, that thousands, nay, tens of thousands, who tell like this story, easily shepherded by Mr. Playfair back into the musical eighteenth century, via Hammer-smith? It is true that this period needed "touching up" a little. Lovat Fraser supplied a touch of genius to the stage and costumes, while Frederic Austin spiced up old Puccini's score, with the result that "The Beggar's Opera" was played unintermittently for 1463 times.

"Lionel and Clarissa"
The first fine careless rapture of Mr. Playfair's personally conducted excursions into eighteenth-century ballad opera has faded a little since 1920. But his latest pilgrimage—Bickerstaffe's "Lionel and Clarissa," with music by Alfred Reynolds—provides two or three hours' pleasant relief from saxophones, gramophones, radio, revue and modern composers.

Burney once regretted that John Sebastian Bach did not "extend his fame by simplifying his style more to the level of his judges" and "by writing in a style more popular and generally intelligible and pleasing." That is the pathetic, perennial cry of the musically bored, Charles Dibdin, for his part, did the best he knew to satisfy it. We are told that

his "table entertainments," in which he appeared at once as author, composer, singer and accompanist, carried his songs all over England, and that "so much did his spirited and truly patriotic sea-songs do to cheer and inspire the hearts of our sailors that in 1802 the Government granted him a pension of £200 per annum." It is only fair to the Government to say that they afterward withdrew it. What the effect of Dibdin's music would be on the navy of today is highly speculative. They are said to be already the soundest of sleepers.

Well Produced
Mr. Playfair produces these ballad operas extraordinarily well. Whether the eighteenth century was anything like the bare of the Lyric Theatre, Hamersmith, the present writer is incompetent to say; he has doubts.

Richard Strauss' "Parergon"
By ADOLF WEISSMANN
Berlin, Nov. 2
"PARERGON" means a work of episodic character and value. Even great masters have, in their moments of rest, written such works. But the latest Strauss seems to include nothing but the parergon. "Whipped Cream" and "Intermezzo" bears this extenuating title, but "Joseph's Legend" and the "Alpine Symphony" belong to this genre, without excuse.

"Parergon" is written for the pianist, Paul Wittgenstein, who lost his right arm in active service. This, however, did not lessen his ambition. He made up his mind to win an artistic career with his one arm, as Count Zichy had done some decades before. But his situation was particularly difficult because he was not naturally left-handed. We saw him, after the war, appear before the public. His playing well deserved recognition, but the number of compositions affording him a chance of success was very limited. Some composers, for instance, Max Reger, have written works for the left hand as a sort of pastime. Other works have been transferred from both hands to one, but the effect of the playing could not, of course, be the same as when they are performed in their original form. Richard Strauss has in this work used artifice instead of art, and availed himself of the fragments of some former work. He has arrived at that period where self-quotation is the privilege of a great man.

Quotes the "Domestic"
His "Parergon" quotes chiefly his "Symphonia Domestica." Hearing this work you find that its great architecture is not justified by its richness of idea. To take the material of this symphony for a new work, although entitled "Parergon," means rarefying it to the utmost degree. But the "Domestica" is not the only work quoted in "Parergon"; it only predominates. Apart from this, the composition, taken from the fragments of some former work, is a pastiche of symphonic poems and operas. Richard Strauss, quoting himself, has not succeeded in joining the individual parts of the composition in a satisfying manner.

But it cannot be denied that his piano writing is so effective for some pianist, that from this point of view, his aim has been attained. The new work by Richard Strauss will never play an important part in his oeuvre, but will perhaps help a young man who is writing his first piano concerto, and who makes the best possible use of his art. Even Erich Wolfgang Korngold has written something for him, but Richard Strauss will, of course, better serve his cause. It Wittgenstein is not the equal of some former pianists in force, he certainly over-shadows most of them in agility, making us, for moments at least, forget his deprivation. Furtwängler, who accompanied the new Strauss for the third Philharmonic concert, cannot be blamed for it.

Busoni as a Strauss Admirer
Once, in 1920, the late Ferruccio Busoni was taking a stroll. Passing a café, he heard a waltz, probably by Johann Strauss. This gave him the notion of himself composing a waltz to pay his homage to Johann Strauss. This piece, which was performed in Berlin in 1921, was taken

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but, in any case, it is a charming convention. The performance does not call for detailed criticism. Mr. Playfair himself, as Colonel Oldboy, must be mentioned and, of course, the veterans Lottie Venns, Hayden Coffin and Herbert Waring. Of the others one picked out Nadine March, as Jenny. Neither Clarissa nor Diana was happily cast. And one could not help wishing that Mr. Alfred Reynolds, in the treatment of his pastiche of tunes, had been a little less loyal, not to the Georgians but to the Victorians.

One hopes it does not sound ungrateful to say that after spending a very pleasant evening with these brilliantly continued ghosts of our ancestors and their simple-minded musical art, there was a certain satisfaction in regaining the twentieth century—even by way of catching a motor bus in Hamersmith Broadway. But there is unquestionably a very large public for works like "Lionel and Clarissa." Perhaps too large.

up by Erich Kleiber on the occasion of the Johann Strauss centenary. Hearing it, we became fully aware of the great difference between Johann Strauss and Ferruccio Busoni, the one of whom enjoyed a mannerly but the other neglected mundane things in striving for higher ideas. Busoni uses four waltz motives, but in spite of that his composition is far from proving over-abundant in melody. In an infrequent, he seems to excuse his digression into another occasion when the dance group, headed by Valeria Kratina, performed the ballet from Johann Strauss's opera, "Knight Pasman." Here the ensemble achieved some interesting results in the way of "dance polyphony." If the term is permitted: the transforming into movement of the contrapuntal "voices" in the orchestration.

The performance was given in connection with one of the many Strauss celebrations of which mention has previously been made. It yet remains, however, to refer to one of the curiosities of the festival—the performance of an early sacred composition by the "wails king" of later years: a "Graduale" for four vocal parts and eight wind instruments which Strauss wrote in his youth and which had remained buried in the archives since its first production in 1844. It was evidently the outcome of Strauss's studies with the then famous and now forgotten sacred composer of great productivity, Josef Drechsler. Beyond some melodic bits and a clever treatment of the hummel, there seems little in this early Strauss work to justify any claim to lasting worth, apart from the somewhat quaint antithesis to his own brilliant and quite different waltzes and operettas.

Strauss' Beliefs
The profuseness of Strauss' inventive powers was strikingly shown in the big exhibition of Strauss relics which formed a sequel to the centenary festivities and served to give an insight into the character of the master which even his music could not, perhaps, afford. Aside from the manuscript score of all of Strauss' operettas and waltzes and from many fine pictures, such as the famous Strauss portraits by Lenbach, Herwits and Byres, there were objects such as probably never have graced a public exhibition before: cuts, and a handkerchief, and from which Strauss used to dash fleeting inspirations when his supply of manuscript paper had failed him.

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The Hellerau School at Vienna

By PAUL BECHERT

AN IMPORTANT addition to the artistic and musical life of Vienna is the advent of the Hellerau School for Rhythmic Culture, which has this season moved from Hellerau, near Dresden, to the former Imperial Castle of Laxenburg in the vicinity of Vienna. This is the school founded about 15 years ago by Jacques-Dalcroze, the Swiss musical pedagogue and composer. This German school separated from him in 1914 but still continues its activities.

The present directors, the American Christine Baer-Friesel, Ernst Ferand and Valerie Kratina, the last named in charge of the dance department—claim to have in some degree gone beyond the original teachings of Dalcroze.

It was fascinating to witness the exhibitions recently given by the school at the Grosser Konzerthaus Saal: to observe how steps and gestures are born and developed from a given musical theme or melody—some of them as modern and rhythmically complicated as Ballo Bartók's national dances. The exercises, we were told, were not rehearsed show pieces but spontaneous creations, and if so, the results are astounding. The setting offered by the beautiful old Castle of Laxenburg, with its vast and gorgeous old park, is in every way suitable.

Ballet From Strauss Opera
It anything, the purely dancing side of the work seemed somewhat neglected in the exhibitions. This part of its work showed to better advantage on another occasion when the dance group, headed by Valeria Kratina, performed the ballet from Johann Strauss's opera, "Knight Pasman." Here the ensemble achieved some interesting results in the way of "dance polyphony." If the term is permitted: the transforming into movement of the contrapuntal "voices" in the orchestration.

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"Blue Danube" waltz is another interesting item, notable not so much for its poor handwriting as for Strauss' modest apologies for the haste in which it was penned "within a few minutes." A rarity of the collection is the libretto of Strauss' "unperformed"—comic opera, "The Merry Wives of Vienna," the music of which is missing from the archives of the Theater an der Wien in which it was incorporated.

Mme. Cahier's Recital; Pianists in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Mme. Charles Cahier, at the opening of her series of four song recitals in Aeolian Hall on the evening of Nov. 21, four times distinguished herself. For the first cardinal point of success, she chose her pieces with good judgment; for the second, she picked out masterful accompanists; for the third, she selected an artist who is the leader in his line to take an assisting part; and for the fourth, she presented her program with the highest order of vocal and interpretative skill.

Speaking of four, she revised the songs of Loewer with viola obligato, "La Cloche Fêlée," "Dansons la Gigue," "Le son du cor s'élève" and "Sérénade." In these, she had the rare opportunity of singing to the viola-playing of Louis Baller, better say, perhaps, she assumed the awful risk of placing the tone of her voice, lovely though it is, against the tone, unimagined for her, of the viola.

In more regular recital fashion, Mme. Cahier offered works with only piano accompaniment by Schnabel, Kodaly and Gross. In these, she showed to extraordinary advantage and so did the pianist, Kurt Rishel, new to the New York platform. Wilhelm Bachaus, the pianist, treated Schumann considerably at his recital in Aeolian Hall this afternoon, playing the "Davidsbündler-Lieder" at a moderate rate of speed and with a reasonable power of tone. Or rather, he treated considerably those persons who object to modern velocity and sonority in the performance of the works of the romantic composers. Perhaps Mr. Bachaus is to hold the honors for a while as Schumann interpreter. He may, at any rate, for listeners who are willing to accept a less sentimental and a more intellectual emphasis.

A couple of pianists whose names promise to become familiar are Charles Naegele and Frank Sheridan. Mr. Naegele disclosed a command of beautiful tone and brilliant phrasing one evening lately at Aeolian Hall, performing works by Milhaud, Ravel, Satie, Debussy and Liszt. Mr. Sheridan proved to have a knack for interesting hearers in American works, producing "Three Silhouettes," by Daniel Gregory Mason, and "The Master Class," by A. Chesnut, at the Town Hall, W. P. T.

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Some New American Works

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 25
AMERICAN music teaching, in order to find complete success, had to ally itself with the higher education, as anybody could see who attended the presentation of young composers' symphonic works, given under the immediate charge of the Eastman School of Music and under the general auspices of the University of Rochester today.

It could never become truly popular until it was made unassailably academic. If the situation that has been brought about in this city proves anything, whatever may be the rule in Europe, the conservatory idea had to be placed in association with the college idea in the United States, after some such manner as is illustrated by the various faculties existing here.

Howard Hanson Conducts
Howard Hanson, school director, and the Rev. Rush Reese, university president, holding an orchestral meeting at the Eastman Theater this forenoon, and each taking part according to the necessities of the occasion, got an important matter going right. Mr. Hanson conducted the orchestra. Mr. Reese assumed a merely informal oversight of proceedings. Thus acting, perchance the man of lesser rank making the more important figure, they submitted five instrumental productions, four by young men and one by a young woman, to the judgment of the public.

Nothing, surely, could be more authentic, or more after the national heart and habit. It might, indeed, have been a more picturesque affair, if the Rochester Philharmonic men, who played the music, had performed under their regular conductor's baton. But it would have been, in that case, only a concert; and this was not a day for the American composer to receive encouragement. Quite the contrary it was one for him to show initiative.

Apprentice Work
Did the American composer, however, take the utmost advantage of the opportunity thus thrown in his way? Certainly he fell below, in respect to aggressiveness and individuality, the mark which he set at the Eastman meeting of last May. That, no one need be reminded, is the regular way in music. The good old times must always be better, even when they are only six months in the past. Truly enough, Randall

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Jack Holt in Zane Grey's
"LIGHT OF WESTERN STARS"
MONDAY, DEC. 7

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CRAIG'S WIFE
"Outstanding Big play, thus far in the season of 1925-26."—The Christian Science Monitor.

STOLEN FRUIT
with ANN HARRIS, Rollo Futers
ELTINGE W. 42nd St. Eve. 8:40
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CRITERION BROADWAY AND 4TH TWICE DAILY 2:30 8:30

Thompson, Otto C. Luening, Wesley La Violette, Walter Edward Howe, Jeanne Boyd and Arthur C. Kroeger, program, are for the most part undistinguished for inventiveness. They are, let us grant, apprentices, carrying the day's task through with diligence and industry, studying the best models in the shop and faithfully copying them, and so learning by doing.

Shrewd, If Unoriginal
They are, then, in large measure unoriginal. And yet they are, by compensation, shrewd. For if they have little message to give, they at least have the power to compel notice; they can make a considerable number of people give up a day from 10 o'clock to noon listening to them.

Certain composers of high acclaim have recently appeared in the same light. The Italian composer, Ildarando Pizzetti, had a trio of his brought out a little while ago at the chamber music festival of the Library of Congress in Washington, which yielded small communication and a good deal of alarm. The American composer, Deems Taylor, performed the New York Symphony Orchestra to set forth last week a new piece, "Jürgen," which was slight in expression, though portentous in expressiveness—a casual "All's well!" in return for an obnoxious wailing of the whole cast. Still another American composer, Frederick Jacobi, offering his "Poet in the Desert" for baritone, chorus and orchestra, the other day at a New York Friends of Music concert, told an old story with just a little more noise and flurry than any rhapsodist before him ever used in narrating it.

Uniformity in Style
Reliance, of course, is a more justifiable trait in Mr. Thompson, Mr. Luening, Mr. La Violette, Mr. Howe, Miss Boyd and Mr. Kroeger, who may be expected to write as they have been taught, than in the established composers, Pizzetti, Taylor

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TWICE DAILY 2:30 and 8:30

LO, THE POOR INDIAN—
How Shamefully
We Have
Treated Him!
is a picture to make us as Americans ashamed of ourselves
CRITERION BROADWAY AND 4TH TWICE DAILY 2:30 8:30

The Vanishing American
How Shamefully
We Have
Treated Him!
is a picture to make us as Americans ashamed of ourselves
CRITERION BROADWAY AND 4TH TWICE DAILY 2:30 8:30

and Jacobi, who ought to write as they think. But to note a word on the Eastman scores, the first five of the six, entitled, "Pierrot and Citharus," "Symphonic Poem," "Arctics Day, 1919," "Outside the Tent," and "Audiante lamentable" might be tacked together as a suite and passed off for a single author's work, so uniform are they in style, method and color. From which an observer might infer that orchestral instruction in America, or for that matter in both America and Europe, is remarkably standardized. It is based, let us say, on the tone poems of Strauss, as definitely as contrapuntal instruction the world over is founded on the fugues of Bach.

Russian Influence
As for the sixth Eastman score, a symphonic poem, "S. P. D. S.," by Mr. Kroeger, this shows dependence likewise on Strauss, but it also evinces some faith in Rimsky-Korsakoff. Now Strauss has never formulated his orchestral theories in words. He has furnished an only too plain exposition of them in his "Don Juan," his "Hero's Life," his "Till Eulenspiegel" and his "Zarathustra."

But Rimsky-Korsakoff has gone further; he has supplemented "Schéhérazade" and the panache Capriccio with a treatise on instrumentation. Both Strauss and Rimsky-Korsakoff, directly or indirectly, have been Mr. Kroeger's masters. He, though, has proceeded forward a step from the point to which he was led by them. He has written an episode in "S. P. D. S.," putting the horn quartet, the wood-wind choir, and the loud brass section in various attitudes of contrast, in which nobody's but his own, and it is the special glory of all of today's sound.

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THE HOME FORUM

An African Picture Gallery

IT PLEASES me to dream that I have escaped distinction as a painter only because of the exigency of achieving daily bread. The correlative of that escape is that I have a private gallery where pictures, unpainted, it is true, but also unskied and unslated, await in unvarying perfection of atmosphere and environment, the appreciation of the sole exhibitor and spectator. I know that Mr. Lascelles Abercrombie refuses the status of artist to any human being who has not achieved external expression, and rightly so; though on the other hand many have achieved external expression in the slight risk of reaching that status. But in the uncharted area outside the three dimensions where my gallery has its being, human shibboleths have ceased from troubling, there is no convention of the painter's trade that I have not successfully defied, and (unheard songs being sweetest) these pictures shall I forever love and they be fair.

Foremost usually is the vision of Vasco da Gama on the high deck of the little Santa Gabriel as she breaks upon the virgin silence of Port Natal on Christmas Day, 1497. A. D. This is a broad and generous canvas. It reveals something of the quality of those great navigators whose voyages were no mere earthly voyages, but high adventures. Portugal and Spain, through their representatives, Vasco da Gama and Columbus, pursuing the same ideal, the discovery of the world, one, the mid-lands of the Americas and the other South Africa, as by-products of their quest. Much of this is indicated in the stately figure of the great Portuguese sailor, as the Saint Gabriel, with tentative soundings, feels her way into the first, available inlet since Algoa Bay on this unreciprocated east coast of Africa. Far and wide extends the warm blue Indian Ocean, and inland rises the mass of the Tunda hills and the flat-roofed, blue battlements of Krantzloof, so remote and so suggestive in this landfall, even at our disillusioned age, but which in an age when all the fairy tales were true, shimmering there in midsummer radiance, must indeed have seemed the lurking-place of dragons and the palaces of fairy kings. At any rate, it so appears in this picture, where the exaltation of the mariner, the elfin quality of the vast castle walls inland, and the earthly promise of the low mangrove shores where Durban today sprawls like a stranded jellyfish, are revealed whenever I care to turn the key in the door for a private view. As for colour—where else has been achieved that tropical radiance, that duskiness of utter light? Unpainted pictures surely have their moments.

Clearly to convey the intention of the second canvas, it will be necessary to dwell briefly on the typical structure of the trees among which Durban nestles. A sagacious policy has left where possible the ancient trees of the forest, and with the clearance of the entangling jungle, stately individuals whose immemorial

calm may quite possibly have brooded over Vasco da Gama's coming, have room and leisure still to stand and prevail. The African trees are mostly of the umbrella type, of moderate height, and spreading unbelievably, not gnarled with age, but splendidly mature, noble wardens of a boundless earth. Unmolested, kindly, confident of sheltering in their olive shade, any one of them, the entire population of a village, with its headman, fowls and dogs. These trees contrive a low, booming background for the town, but gardening enterprise has brought in aliens of an opposite type—Norfolk Island pines with slender vertical shafts crossed at intervals by horizontal plumes whose regular spacing and characteristic curve must assuredly have been the original of all Chinese and Japanese pagodas. These desirable immigrants, spurn the ground and reach up toward the sky high above the definite contour of the surrounding trees.

My picture came into being on an evening of thunder, with low dull clouds releasing grudging drops of warm rain. The earth steamed upward to the steaming sky. I was trailing through tangled bush, smothered with verdure, heat and steam, when rising a little higher and at a turn of the path, far above me there shone in a circular break in the clouds, a clear lake of light, cool, translucent, unwitting of earth's twilight, as two Norfolk Island pines raised their heads to that clear light, above the tangle, upward, aerial, aspiring.

One last hint for a composition escapes sentimentality by reason of a triumphant veracity. Sentimentality is mostly the evasion of veracity, therefore I have named this picture "Light at Eventide," with calm disregard for the sentimental implication and the reminiscence of grocer's calendars clustering round such a title; for when I look at that celestial light which occupies fully two-thirds of the canvas, my conventional fear of the conventional is no longer anything.

It is an evening sky after rain, a satisfying rain. There is freshness in the air, and the sky is all the picture, a vast diffusion of translucent lemon and pearl. Below its flawless lucidity, almost as an afterthought, at the foot of the picture there lies a shadowy earth. Only etching will reproduce the admirable black profile of the trees against the light. There are some pale houses with orange-lit windows, and on the doorstep of his kya, a Zulu boy, another pale shadow in his white clothes, picks over a rhythm on some mysterious strings. This rhythm blends with the rhythm of the frogs, the dusk, the peace, and the perfect light aloft, for the colour of sound and the sound of colour are simultaneous equations.

So moving was this cool beauty, that it seemed for me necessary to achieve external expression, and I appealed to that beloved medium whose manual equipment is met by a stub of pencil and a fragment of paper:

O cool and clear! to us is given
A sky immaculate after rain:
The smoke drifts low; the cloistral
pines
Lift dark and worshipping spires to
heaven.

Where, in a luminous tenderness,
The chrysolite of sundown shines.
Past are the passion and the pain,
Forgotten the rebellious stress—
The earth, quiet with evening
sounds
And blue and dusk and gentle utterly.
Without a pang, without a memory,
Yields up her will, and darkly
rounds
Herself to sleep, with no more than
a sigh,
Under the infinite wisdom of the
sky.

"Travels With a Donkey"

R. L. S. has just taken me on a whimsical journey. Over dusty roads and rock-strewn parapses, we followed the pattering hoofs of Modestine. In my dull city fashion I tried to see the country through the calm, observant eyes of my guide, keen alike to linger over an antiquity or to propose a merry fancy. Whether our path wound toilsome peak or oiled by orchard stream, whether it stunted among the boughs of firm-tipped sectarianism or paledly glided toward the twinkling windows of a duck-filled lake, it was over the same R. L. S. beside me. In all our vagaries he viewed the scenes with the same immeasurable calm. How like spice to it all was the pliancy of his deep philosophy; and yet it was something warmer than a philosophy, rather a tranquil, untroubled love of God and a creation without his bluster of crowd could ruffle. The visions he conjured up were as refreshing as mountain springs and elusive as the dimples in a philosopher's smile. What would you give to leave this hobbling worldliness and stride forth on such a pilgrimage to the shrines of simplicity—to lie o' nights by some Camargue shepherd's path with the sunset heavens your panorama and the purr of moon-silvered streams your lullaby? Poor reader who would not, I pity you; dear friend who could not, rejoice with me, for I have been with Stevenson through the Cevennes!

On Style

More attention to words is not enough; for real style is not a matter of showiness. Solitude over verbal niceties quenches the ardour of imagination. But no appropriate word will be lost, no word prolonged, and judicious reading acquires a plentiful stock of words and applies thereto skill in arrangement, and, further, strengthens the whole by abundant practice, so that all is constantly at hand and before one's eyes. When our words are sound Latin, significant, elegant, and fittingly arranged, why should we labour for anything more?—Quintilian.

The Making of Words

Despite the million-odd entries in the latest dictionary, there are not nearly enough words to allow us to say what we mean. In a certain way speech does for verbal expression what the tempered scale does for musical expression. Though G flat and F sharp are eternally different, the tempered scale arbitrarily sets up something which is neither and declares it to be both. So, when you thump the first of the three black keys on the piano, you thump a vicious compromise that says a thing no sensitive musician really means. A complaisant shopper, you accept not what you demand, but something alleged to be "just as good."

A sort of word was christened by Lewis Carroll the "portmanteau." In his famous introduction to that pioneer of portmanteau poems, "Jabberwocky," the bard explains that this characteristic effect arises when its maker's mind is attuned with such equal intensity to the expression of two related ideas that they fuse and issue from his mouth as one. For example, if you equally want to admonish the charwoman not to crinkle up your manuscript and not to squish it, you tell her to "squishle."

Thus are obtained delicate half-tones and between shades of meaning, which correspond to the results of a painter's mixing primary colors, or a composer's blending of various orchestral instruments. As I was reading the proof of this paragraph, I noticed that Louis Undermyer wittily speaks of imitative American composers who go to Paris, stick their noses into French music and come back as Debussybodies. He also remarks that certain pseudo "brilliant" dramas, full of clever clichés, sound as though they had come out of "epigramophones." The portmanteau which serves as a title for this volume was invented by Edgar White Burrill.

The best of all word-makers are the unlettered. Professor Glider, who said that the masses own the language, Malherbe, the exquisite Parisian poet and connoisseur of words, frankly owned that his masters of speech were the porters in the Haymarket. Aristotle advised writers to "speak as the common people do." And I cannot resist quoting Brander Matthews again: "The words evolved in the workshop and in the street are likely to be less pretentious and more picturesque than any put together in the library and in the laboratory. Often they have a vernacular vigor of their own, almost Elizabethan in its freshness."

He goes on to discuss "the immortal privilege of making a verb out of a noun, a privilege which is one of the most precious possessions of our English speech; and to quote Theodore Roosevelt's record of having witnessed the birth of a new and brilliantly expressive verb.

When Roosevelt was a ranch owner and had been selling furs with his men, he happened to overhear one of them say, "Bill cut down fifty-three cut-forgs." The boss he beavered down seventeen. Roosevelt, who always enjoyed a good joke on himself, went on, "Those who have ever seen the stump of a tree gnawed down by beaver will understand the exact force of the comparison."

We have long needed a word for mistake as applied to action, and the Maine guide has coined it. When he runs his canoe upon a rock or chooses a channel with insufficient water, he makes a "misgo." I once heard a river driver remark: "André's a good man, but he won't stay nowhere long. There's no hang to him."

A homespun New England philosopher in southern California coined an excellent verb. He was arguing that sterling qualities of heart are rarer than those of head. "Oh-ye-ye," he exclaimed, "why, you can just go out and huckleberry for brains, but a heart of gold's as rare as a diamond."

And my hired man, a racy son of Cape Cod, once made the signa of his objective out of a noun by referring to Charles O. Ellis as "the best-booked man in Scituate." He would remark, "The moon falls tonight."—Robert Haven Schuchler, in "Peter Pantheism."

Twilight Calm

Oh pleasant eventide!
Clouds on the western side
Grow grey and greyer, hiding the
warm sun;
The bees and birds, their happy labours done,
Seek their close nests and bide.

Screened in the leafy wood
The stock-doves sit and brood:
The very squirrel leaps from bough to bough
But lazily pauses; and settles now
Where once he stored his food.

One by one the flowers close,
Lily and dewy rose
Shutting their tender petals from the moon.
The grasshoppers are still; but not so soon
Are still the noisy crows.

From far the lowings come
Of cattle driven homeward
From farther still the wind brings
stiffly
The vast continual murmur of the sea.
Now loud, now almost dumb. . . .
Hark! that's the nightingale,
Telling the self-same tale.
Her song told when this ancient
earth was young:
So echoes answered when her song was sung.
In the first wooded vale. . . .
In separate herds the deer
Lie; here the bucks, and here
The does, and by its mother sleeps
The fawn.
Through all the hours of night until
the dawn
They sleep, forgetting fear. . . .
But evening now is done
As usual as if the sun
Day-giving had arisen in the East—
For night has come; and the great
calm has ceased.
The quiet sands have run.
—Christina G. Rossetti.

Doves

What folly lies in forecasts and in
Like a wide laughter sweet and
opportunely,
Wet from the fount, three hundred
doves of Paul's
Shook their warm wings, drizzling
the golden noon,
And in their rain-cloud vanished up
the walls.
"God keeps," I said, "our little flock
of years."
—Louise Imogen Guiney, in "Happy
Louding."



Ye Reviser of ye Press. From an Old Wood Cut

THE little printers were men of no little education and consequently they revised their own proofs, but with the advance of printing as a mechanical process, the duty of proof correcting became one for scholars, and they were usually textual editors as well as correctors of the press. The authors, on proof reading was "written by a scholar named Jerome Hornchurch, a corrector in the Beyer office of Meiningen."

That the trials of the proof reader were early recognized, may be gathered from the following extracts from Hornchurch's book: "He who purposes to become a corrector of the press should have full knowledge of the languages in which are to be printed the works which he is to correct. He should also have considerable facility in deciphering the handwriting of the learned, which is often extremely bad. One of their greatest faults is defective formation of letters, which they seek to excuse by quotation of the adage 'Who says a saint, says bad handwriting,' as if erudition could be acquired only at complete sacrifice of proficiency in calligraphy. And there are frequently to be seen in printing offices manuscripts which a hundred eyes would not suffice to decipher. It is thus unjust to visit upon the printers blame which is properly chargeable to authors. Too often it is the authors themselves who are responsible for inaccurate texts."

The almost universal use of the typesetter has practically eliminated the problem of undecipherable calligraphy; but the modern proof reader can still tell tales of profanity, as well as unknown authors, concerning lapses in orthography, splitting the infinitive, and other common errors, whose reputations have been saved by the humble proof reader.

But humility must have been a rare grace in a proof reader in the seventeenth century, for according to Joseph Moxon who wrote in 1683 on the duties of proof readers, "A corrector should (besides the English tongue) be well skilled in languages, especially in those that are used to be printed with us, viz, the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldean, French, Spanish, Italian, High Dutch, Saxon, Low Dutch, Welsh, &c." and then let the young man contemplating the calling of a corrector of the press should think that the demands were light, Moxon hastens to add, "neither ought my enumerating of only these be a stint to his skill in the number of them, for many times several other Languages may happen to be printed."

Craplet, a Frenchman who wrote on the subject of typographic studies in 1587, makes mention of a noted editor of the time, who corrected proofs to the printer, said: "Command me to your proof readers. The correctors are the soul and prosperity of a printing office." And Craplet adds, "Let us suppose that a printer, who is a busy man and industrious, does not scatter-brained like the ants. They are excitable and aversive only because they know too well how stunted are the true nectar days and how perilous to the bee to leave the honey-dew. The conditions for a full run of nectar are many, and their conjunction so rare that when the stars are favorable the bees are quick to feel the influence and flock to the fields, changing from hive to harvest from harvest to hive, to drain the uttermost drop for the combs. Good honey days in New England, like good hay days, are crowded, costly days. . . . But such days are few. 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STOCKS TURN

REACTIONARY
AFTER RISE

Motors Are Offered in Large
Volume—Specialties
Also Weak

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Stock
prices turned reactionary after an
early display of strength in today's
market.

The selling pressure was inspired
by the speculative belief that the im-
mediate requirements of the short in-
terest had been met, and that oth-
ers from so-called "bargain hunters"
and not come up to expectations, con-
sidering the dramatic nature of the re-
cent decline.

Motors, which had registered the
sharpest recoveries, were offered in
large volume, breaking 3 to nearly 5
points below their earlier high levels.

The reaction was not associated
with anything in the day's news, the
few business and trade reports con-
tributing to hand being of a favorable
nature. Coca Cola broke more than
6 points below yesterday's closing
prices, and the American Can com-
pany, a leading industrial stock, was
carried down 3 to 4 1/2 points.

Foreign exchanges opened steady,
demand for sterling ruling around
4.84 1/16 and French francs at
187 1/2.

Buying orders were distributed
evenly over the bond market in today's
trading, and prices continued to gain
round. The successful formation of a
new French Cabinet, with indica-
tions that immediate attention would
be given to pressing financial prob-
lems, stimulated a demand for French
government and municipal obliga-
tions.

Early trading in domestic issues was
saturated by a rise of 2 1/2 points in
American Ice to a new high level
of the year. Skelly Oil 6 1/2 also
rose strongly, but Rogers Brown Iron
receded a point. Liberty bonds
held firm.

CANADIAN NATIONAL
RAILWAYS REPORTS
LARGER EARNINGS

MONTREAL, Nov. 28.—For the
month of October, 1925, the net op-
erating revenues of the Canadian Na-
tional Railways were \$3,159,958, an in-
crease of \$3,466,115 over October, 1924,
or 12.2 per cent. For the ten
months of 1925 the net revenues
amounted to \$20,485,721, as compared
with \$17,069,664 for the same period
of 1924, an increase of \$3,416,057, or
20.0 per cent. For the ten months
of 1925, the net operating revenues
amounted to \$17,175,821, an in-
crease of \$4,335,123 over the same
period of 1924, or 25.2 per cent. For
the ten months of 1925, the net op-
erating revenues were \$17,175,821,
an increase of \$4,335,123 over the
same period of 1924, or 25.2 per
cent.

The ratio of operating expenses to
revenues continued to show a marked
improvement. In October, 1925, the
operating ratio was 69.97 per cent, as
compared with 70.45 per cent in Oc-
tober, 1924, and 70.95 per cent in Oc-
tober, 1923.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:
Call money—Boston New York
Renewal rate—4 1/2% 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Outside call paper—4 1/2% 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Money—4 1/2% 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Commercial paper—4 1/2% 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Individual, cos. loans—4 1/2% 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Today Previous
Silver in New York—\$1.24 1/2
Silver in London—\$1.24 1/2
Gold in London—\$1.24 1/2
Mexican dollars—\$1.24 1/2

Clearing House Figures
Exchanges—\$1,075,000,000
Clearings—\$1,075,000,000
Exchanges—\$1,075,000,000
Clearings—\$1,075,000,000
Exchanges—\$1,075,000,000
Clearings—\$1,075,000,000

Acceptance Market
Time Eligible Banks—3 1/2% 3 1/2% 3 1/2%
Time Eligible Banks—3 1/2% 3 1/2% 3 1/2%
Time Eligible Banks—3 1/2% 3 1/2% 3 1/2%
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Leading Federal Bank Rates
The 12 Federal reserve banks in the
United States and banking centers in
foreign countries quote the discount rate
as follows:
Atlanta—4% 4% 4%
Boston—4% 4% 4%
Chicago—4% 4% 4%
Cleveland—4% 4% 4%
Dallas—4% 4% 4%
Denver—4% 4% 4%
Detroit—4% 4% 4%
Houston—4% 4% 4%
Los Angeles—4% 4% 4%
Memphis—4% 4% 4%
Miami—4% 4% 4%
Minneapolis—4% 4% 4%
New Orleans—4% 4% 4%
New York—4% 4% 4%
Philadelphia—4% 4% 4%
Portland—4% 4% 4%
San Francisco—4% 4% 4%
Seattle—4% 4% 4%
St. Louis—4% 4% 4%
St. Paul—4% 4% 4%
Tulsa—4% 4% 4%
Wash. D.C.—4% 4% 4%

Foreign Exchange Rates
Current quotations of various foreign
currencies are given in the following
table, compared with the last previous
rates:
Sterling—Current Previous Parity
Demand—\$4.84 1/2 \$4.84 1/2 \$4.84 1/2
Cable—\$4.84 1/2 \$4.84 1/2 \$4.84 1/2
French franc—0.253 1/2 0.253 1/2 0.253 1/2
Belgian franc—0.253 1/2 0.253 1/2 0.253 1/2
Dutch guilder—0.253 1/2 0.253 1/2 0.253 1/2
Italian lira—0.253 1/2 0.253 1/2 0.253 1/2
Japanese yen—0.253 1/2 0.253 1/2 0.253 1/2
Norwegian krone—0.253 1/2 0.253 1/2 0.253 1/2
Swedish krona—0.253 1/2 0.253 1/2 0.253 1/2
Danish krone—0.253 1/2 0.253 1/2 0.253 1/2
Norwegian krone—0.253 1/2 0.253 1/2 0.253 1/2
Swedish krona—0.253 1/2 0.253 1/2 0.253 1/2
Danish krone—0.253 1/2 0.253 1/2 0.253 1/2

Municipal Loans
The week beginning next Monday
will be a busy one for the specialists in mu-
nicipal bonds. In addition to a \$2,000,000
loan of the Province of Ontario,
which is expected to be purchased
by New York City bankers at public
sale on Thursday, Los Angeles, Philadel-
phia, Chicago and Newark have invited
bids for bond issues aggregating \$25,000,000
and other public offerings
of \$200,000 or more each add another
\$2,000,000 to the market. The
market's municipal borrowing total to \$40,000,000,
according to the Bond Buyer.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices						
	High	Low	Nov. 27	Nov. 28	High	Low
Sales						
200 Abitibi	104 1/2	104	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
200 Adm. Serv.	104 1/2	104	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
200 Alcoa	104 1/2	104	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
200 Am. Can.	104 1/2	104	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
200 Am. Cel.	104 1/2	104	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
200 Am. Ice	104 1/2	104	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
200 Am. Lin.	104 1/2	104	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
200 Am. P. & N.	104 1/2	104	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
200 Am. R. & E.	104 1/2	104	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
200 Am. S. & N.	104 1/2	104	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
200 Am. T. & C.	104 1/2	104	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
200 Am. W. & A.	104 1/2	104	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
200 Am. X. & Y.	104 1/2	104	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
200 Am. Z. & B.	104 1/2	104	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
200 Am. C. & D.	104 1/2	104	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
200 Am. E. & F.	104 1/2	104	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
200 Am. G. & H.	104 1/2	104	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
200 Am. I. & J.	104 1/2	104	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
200 Am. K. & L.	104 1/2	104	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
200 Am. M. & N.	104 1/2	104	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
200 Am. O. & P.	104 1/2	104	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
200 Am. Q. & R.	104 1/2	104	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
200 Am. S. & T.	104 1/2	104	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
200 Am. U. & V.	104 1/2	104	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
200 Am. W. & X.	104 1/2	104	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
200 Am. Y. & Z.	104 1/2	104	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
200 Am. A. & B.	104 1/2	104	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
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We offer our services

12.- 2½ per cent and discount rates—sh
bills, 3½ @ 4 per cent; three months bi
4 per cent.

Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 20 cents a line. Minimum space three lines minimum order five lines. (An advertisement measuring three or four lines must call for at least two insertions.)

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To buy real estate—
In Florida—
And take advantage of
Florida's wonderful opportunities—
Wire—write or call.
WEBSTER & GILBERT, INC.
REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND
DEVELOPERS
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Branches:
Miami Beach, Little River, Orlando,
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Tussing Realty Co.
General Brokers in
Acres and City Properties
716 First National Bank Building
Miami, Florida
"A lot means a home
A home means a lot"

BONELLI-ADAMS CO.
Realtors
110 State Street, Boston
BAMBURY
A James River home: attractive residence,
beautiful river view, 60 acres, 100 ft.
frontage, 40 miles from Richmond, good road;
pleasant country; price \$12,000. Address B. S.
FERRIS, owner, Haddock, Virginia.

For Investment or Home Buy or
Build in
THE CITY OF PALMS
HERMAN A. STAHN, Realtor
Fort Myers, Florida
CIRA—40 acres, \$2700, suitable for
growing citrus fruits. B. S. FERRIS, 40
Spencer Ave., Toronto, Canada.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET
Boston, 337 Huntington Av.
A few apartments left in this modern
dormitory building having electric refrigeration,
tile bathroom, dining room, and kitchen;
for information call COLEMAN
& GILBERT, Back Bay 5586, or apply at
premises.

Brookline, Mass.
Washington Square Section
Near Beacon Street car line, seven-room
modern apartment, with bath, electric
refrigerator, and central heating; also
several windows facing street, unusual
arrangement and view; these attractive rooms
are obtainable; rent moderate; references
furnished on request. Call 880-1000.
BROOKLINE, MASS.—Apartment in 2-
family house, upper suite, 6 rooms, sun porch,
gas heater; nice location; rent \$75. Call
Regent 8800.

Fenway Apartments
Furnished or Unfurnished

A quiet home; references required; in the
heart of Fenway; 2, 3, 4 rooms; \$40 up; near
Boston Common; excellent location; also
attendant; 131 Audubon Rd. Tel. SPRING
REALTY CO., Boston.

Free Apartment Service
If you are looking for an apartment, either
furnished or unfurnished, we will be glad to
help you. We have a large list of apartments
to let in all parts of the city. We will be glad
to show you the apartments and give you all
the information you need. We are a free
service and we are not interested in any
commission. We are a free service and we
are not interested in any commission.
EVANS & ROBERTSON, Realtors
1048 Boylston St., Boston
Back Bay 5274

NEWTONVILLE, MASS. 44 Madison Ave.
OF Walnut, New Train car line, 3-room
apartment in new house, sun porch, screened-in
porch, fireplace, garage. Tel. Newton 2044-J.
PART of floor, two rooms, unfurnished, share
bath, kitchen with another house; references;
rent \$70-80. Call 2468.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA
Garage apartment with 2 bedrooms, bath,
and screened porch; \$70.00 per month.
Union City, N. J. 474 Clinton Ave.—Six
rooms and bath, all newly decorated, all im-
provements, hall heated, rent \$40; three fam-
ily house opposite park; 25 minutes from
Times Square.
WINTHROP CENTER, MASS.—Two-room
apartment, all modern improvements, bath,
separate entrance, fireplace, central heating;
particularly good for business couple. Call
Owen 6016.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS WANTED
TWO LADIES would give excellent care to
a sunny, well furnished, single apartment,
Brookline or Back Bay, reasonable; Christian
Scientists preferred. Room 600, Hotel Hem-
mingsway.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE
NEW YORK CITY, 145 West 53rd Street—
Apartment for sale in cooperative house, large
living room, bedroom, foyer, kitchen, bath;
modern house, complete service. Phone RAGAN,
New York 8815. Price \$12,500.

TO LET—FURNISHED
DORCHESTER, MASS., 184 Harvard St.
Heating apartment, one room, electric, bath,
everything modern; rent reasonable; references
furnished. Call Dorchester 2400.
NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—With private
bath, 2 or 3 rooms suitable for light house-
keeping. Newton North 2044-J.

N. Y. C.—Attractive newly furnished mod-
ern apartment, one room, electric, bath, central
heating for housekeeping; centrally located;
Murray Hill section New York. Call OWEN,
New York 1081.

STUDIOS TO LET
DORCHESTER, MASS.—Fine large
studio to let Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednes-
days until and season, excellent location.
Inquire MISS DUNHAM, 42 Gloucester St.,
Boston, Mass. Telephone BR 9255.

N. Y. C.—Attractive, sunny studio, during
day, piano, one light, 153 E. 44th St. Van-
derbilt 2818. Rent by appointment.

OFFICES TO LET
BOSTON, MASS.—Will rent part of office
or mailing address; secretarial service if de-
sired. J. K. JOHNSON, 127 Federal St.,
Liberty 0178.

BOSTON—Practitioner's
office for forensic and all other
business. Reach 0472.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Practitioner's office
available now. Tel. Asplaw 5100.

THREE DAYS available in well-established
practitioner's office, Little Bldg.; also several
Monitors, Boston.

COUNTRY BOARD
Silver Birches
An Inn "In the Pines"
On Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I.
One of the most beautiful spots near New
York. Open all the year. A place for study
and recreation; tennis, fishing, etc. Also three
and six-room apartments, furnished, with or
without meals. Phone Ronkonkoma 16.

ROOMS WITH ATTENTION
HOUSE-IN-THE-PINES
Established 1905
16 Fusting Ave., Catonsville, Md.
Near Baltimore
A home for those desiring rest and
care. Highly recommended.
MARYLAND STATE LICENSE
0815.

Tenacre
Home of refinement, attractively appointed.
Harmonious environment for study and rest.
experienced care if needed. Illustrated Book-
let, "Tenacre," 1000 Broadway, New York,
N. Y. Tel. 272-74.

THE COLBURNS
80 Park Street
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A home for persons desiring rest and care;
excellent accommodations; surroundings quiet
and harmonious; complete assistance; State
Material License No. 0815.

HELP WANTED
CONNECTICUT—Local salesman desired in
different sections of State to sell a highly
valued Florida proposition of unusual merit.
H. CARPENTER, 727 Asylum Ave., Hart-
ford, Conn.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN
BOSTON, MASS.—Wanted, a general maid
for small apartment, family of three; must
be Protestant and furnish best of references.
Regent 0815.

MISS ARNOLD AGENCY desires positions for
recommended governesses, infants' nurses,
attendants, housekeepers. Phone Bradbury
2100, 2100 N. Y. St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN
RESEARCHER—stenographer, young man, three
years' experience, capable in detail; re-
ferences; age anywhere, Box X-82, The Chris-
tian Science Monitor, N. Y. C.

YOUNG MAN, 23, wishes to enter growing
concern, systematic and capable in detail;
work, Box X-82, The Christian Science Moni-
tor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN
CAPABLE young woman; has references as
companion or care of child; at liberty now;
L-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COMPANION, or any position of trust; ex-
perienced with those needing care; Box 215,
The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED woman would like position as
infant's nurse or attendant-companion to
need nursing care (Christian Scientist pre-
ferred). Box 874, The Christian Science Moni-
tor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

FORMER TEACHER as governess or com-
panion, willing to take charge of home;
suburban N. Y.; Christian Scientist preferred.
MRS. E. H., 41 Bayview Ave., New Rochelle,
N. Y.

N. Y. C.—Young woman desires day position
as companion. Box X-80, The Christian
Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York
City.

PORTION by young Austrian lady as
governess to one or more children; can
help with German, French, piano and
other studies; Box 0-34, The Christian Science
Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

REFINED LADY as companion where maid
kept, capable, experienced, suburban N. Y.;
Christian Scientist preferred; references
furnished. MRS. H. W., 41 Bayview Ave.,
New Rochelle, N. Y.

REFINED LADY wants position as com-
panion or will help with house work; mu-
sical. Cagley 2945-W, Boston, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES
ALBERTA NYPH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
Office Positions for Discriminating People
115 North Ave., N. Y. City 1408. Barclay 1220

FLORENCE SPENCER—High-grade secre-
taries, executives, bookkeepers, stenographers,
clerks. 2 West 43rd St., N. Y. C. Penn. 0800

LOUISE G. HARR—Opportunities for men
and women seeking office positions. 280 E. Way,
New York City. Telephone Worth 1815.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, INC. 17 W. 42nd
St., N. Y. City—Offering a systematic, in-
telligent placement service in business gen-
erally; covering the commercial field; and
specializing in retail stores and advertising
agencies; register free, in person, 8-5.

HAIRDRESSERS
MISS TUCKER, Hairdressing—Formerly
with Harper Method Shampooing, MacArthur,
Wash. Wash. Man. Room 1054 Lat-
tice Bldg., 2801, Boston.

ATTORNEYS
ATTORNEY, established in practice, will
consider partnership or association in
any branch of law; terms in lower Manhattan.
L. J. 1-28, The Christian Science Monitor,
270 Madison Ave., New York City.

DRESSMAKING
PROFESSOR for all occasions, smartly made
to suit your individual taste; also remodeling
at moderate prices. Cagley 3846-W, Boston.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS
NASH LETTER BUREAU
Multiplying, Transcribing, Dictating,
Mailing, Expert Sales Letters, Publicity,
130 West 42nd St., N. Y. C. Wisconsin 1108

TEACHERS AND TUTORS
FRANCES D. MEADE
TEACHER AND ACCOMPANIST
121 Madison Ave., New York City
Telephone Ashland 4699

SUZANNE HEBER, C. R. R.—Short-hand,
typewriting, mimeographing, law, literary,
commercial. 280 Broadway, 13 Chambers St.,
N. Y. C. Telephone Worth 0682.

CORSET MAKERS
EXPERT CORSET &
REPARATION MAKER
560 West 184 St., Apt. 1-C, New York City
MISS LEW. Tel. WASHINGTON HEIGHTS 0904

PAINTING AND DECORATING
C. Painting and decorating, all
branches; anywhere; clean workmanship; rea-
sonable prices. 40 Wadsworth Terrace, Murray Hill 9280.

UPHOLSTERERS
H. OSCAR & SON
Upholsters
124 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass.
Tel. Regent 8616

TYPEWRITERS
The New Corona Four
A standard typewriter that is also portable.
E. A. RAPHAEL CO.
21 Broad St., Boston. Liberty 1804
District 8, Boston. Telephone 1000
Underwood and Remington Portables.

CASIN WANTED
WANTED—To correspond with reliable
franchise of French or New Zealand Lactic
acid cases who can supply large quantities
at competitive prices. Address Box X-8,
The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave.,
New York City.

BOOK REPAIRING
S. ERMAN, Successor to R. S. LOCKE
Rebinding All Kinds of Books
24 Portland, 241, Haymarket 0245, Boston

JEWELRY
DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash from
estate and individual. Call or send for mail.
WILLIAM L. LORR, 1400 Broadway, New York

AUTOMOBILE TRIPS
GOING TO FLORIDA
Closed car can carry one or two refined
persons, start December first. Call Room
325, Fritz-Carlton Hotel, Boston, Mass.

YOUNG MAN going to Florida in Ford Dec.
7th wants companion to share expenses;
chauffeur preferred. Box H-215, The Christian
Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET
BOSTON, MASS., 178 Huntington Ave.,
Suite 2—Furnished rooms with running hot
and cold water, permanent or transient guests,
near church. Cagley 5234-W.

BOSTON, 331 Huntington Ave., Suite 11—
Rooms suitable for one or two people. Phone
Back Bay 10400.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 111 Newbury St., Suite
3—For 1 or 2 people, permanent or transient;
back Bay 10400.

BOSTON—Room with kitchen pre-
pared. Call mornings or evenings. Ken.
2722.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Artistically fur-
nished room, business woman; superb harbor
view; kitchen privileges; elevator; dining
room downstairs; all conveniences; eight minutes to
Wall Street; references. GIRARD, 62 Mon-
teague Street, Main 5315.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. Park Slope—Front
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

A decree has recently been issued in Russia with the object of protecting the people against the contamination of

Freedom in Russia?

"counter-revolutionary and inartistic literature." The libraries which serve the needs of the masses are to be purged of certain kinds of books. In the section of "philosophy, psychology and ethics," all books dealing with "idealistic philosophy, mentalism, occultism, spiritualism, theosophy, magic, oracles, dreambooks, etc.," are to be removed. The section on religion "must contain solely anti-religious literature." From the political section everything attacking Communism or advocating "a constitutional monarchy, a democratic republic, civic freedom, constitutional assembly, universal suffrage" and so on is to be expunged.

If any further proof were required of the essentially unstable foundation upon which the present régime in Russia rests this decree would supply it. Throughout all history the unfailing evidence of the eventual collapse of any form of government has been the attempt to bolster up its authority by trying to control the thinking of its subjects and to prevent them from having any access to information or ideas which might raise questions in their minds of the truth and sufficiency of the official viewpoint.

The ultimate foundation of Western democratic civilization is the conviction, consciously or unconsciously held, that there is such a thing as intellectual and moral truth, that it can be discerned and obeyed by mankind, and that the only basis for human progress and order is that the whole mass of citizens should be left free to search for and find Truth for themselves and to embody what they discover and understand in the laws under which they live. This does not mean that democracies are always wise. They certainly are not. Nor does it mean that minorities may not have a far clearer idea of what is right and true than the multitude. Some minorities are always ahead of the mass.

What it means is that the only real foundation for a stable and progressive community is that the whole body of citizens should be encouraged and permitted to think for themselves, that they should learn by experience to distinguish for themselves between Truth and error, good and evil, and that the institutions and laws of the state should reflect as exactly as possible the state of mind of the Nation as a whole. Freedom always results in a measure of apparent confusion and unrest in human affairs which those who like to lean on or to exercise authority lament, for it produces a constantly agitated body of thought because of the active collision of Truth and error within it. But that agitation is essentially healthy because it is necessary both to thinking and to progress.

The very mark of tyranny is that it is afraid of this process and seeks to protect its own authority by action directed at freedom of thought and toward enforcing obedience to its own opinions by every means in its power. Tyranny, indeed, rests upon opinion and not upon Truth. It is afraid of Truth and of every activity which seeks to make people think about Truth or take it as their standard and their guide, and it seeks to bolster up the authority of its own opinion by propaganda, by domination, by repression, and all the other methods of persecution familiar to history from the days of Daniel and Nebuchadnezzar to the Spanish Inquisition, and now to the Soviet Republic.

This does not necessarily mean that everything in Soviet Russia is wrong, that its whole vast experiment in Socialism and economics is valueless, or that the systems of its rivals are wholly right. Much good emerged from the French Revolution and the Napoleonic age. But that part which rested upon the foundation of despotism was eventually overturned, and only that remained, such as the code which safeguarded "liberté, fraternité, égalité," which were ideas true in themselves. So in Russia today. The system which seeks to sustain itself by discouraging or preventing the people from thinking things out for themselves is bound to crumble, and only that will remain which is true and helpful to the world.

Just as the people of the United States were beginning to congratulate themselves because of the alacrity and unanimity with which the Ways and Means Committee of the National House of Representatives had reached a decision as to the provisions of the new tax bill, comes the announcement that these do not meet the approval of the minority factions in the Senate, the Democrats and the so-called Progressive Republicans. Despite the fact that the measure as framed conforms to the views of the Administration, as expressed by President Coolidge and Secretary Mellon, the adviser of the Chief Executive in such matters, the threat now is that many of its important provisions are to be subjected to severe unfriendly criticism.

Senate Minorities and the Tax Bill

It has been announced that the effort of the Ways and Means Committee has been to produce and to recommend for passage a strictly nonpartisan tax measure. The document offered, it is generally agreed, does represent the deliberate judgment of both the Democrats and the Republican representatives who are members of the committee. Among the former is Mr. Garner of Texas, ranking Democrat on the committee, who, it is now insisted by critics within his own party councils, represents the extreme conservative element in both tax and tariff matters. Representative Rainey of Illinois, another Democratic member of the committee, claims to express the opposing sentiment of his partisans against the proposed reduction in surtaxes and the repeal of the estate tax rates.

But it is not in the House that the fight will be made. It is regarded as more than probable that the bill will pass the House before the holiday recess, and possibly before the reorganization of that body takes place. Upon its arrival in the Senate, however, the opposition promises to take definite form. Senator Borah disapproves of the heavy reductions proposed in the items mentioned. He insists, it is reported, that the general public can be given relief most effectively by a reduction of the rate on small incomes.

It is indicated that around the Borah standard will rally Senators Hiram Johnson, Brookhart, Norris, Howell, La Follette, Norbeck, McMaster, Frazier, and possibly Couzens. But among the Democratic senators it appears that Bruce of Maryland, and Edwards of New Jersey will support the Administration's bill. This may make possible the final passage of the bill substantially in its present form. But it is said to be probable that the opposition will prevent any decisive action until late in the session.

The Boston branch of the Foreign Policy Association is doing a genuine public service by holding today a discussion of "America's Problems as a Creditor Nation." The presentation of this question by such technically equipped disputants as Eliot Wadsworth, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and secretary of the World War Foreign Debts Commission; Harold G. Moulton, director of the Institute of Economics at Washington, whose report on the capacity of France to pay her debts caused so great a sensation at the moment of the French Commission's arrival in this country, and Rufus C. Dawes, a former member of the Dawes Commission and brother of the present Vice-President, cannot fail to be illuminating.

Many economists insist that the United States cannot long continue to be the great creditor nation of the world and retain its well-established policy of a protective tariff. They point out that it was coincident with Great Britain's assuming the rôle of a creditor nation that she became a free trade nation, and some of them do not hesitate to suggest that the present decided movement toward protection in England proceeds from the fact that her position as a creditor nation has been gravely shaken.

Other economists follow the lead of Prof. J. M. Keynes, who asserts that the payment of large sums from one nation to another, whether as reparations or as debts, is certain to be injurious to the industries of the receiving nation as to the finances of the nation which pays. These bolster up their position by pointing to the fact that although the Treaty of Versailles ordered Germany to turn over to Great Britain ships to be built in German shipyards for a period of years, the British shipbuilders intervened and had the delivery stopped before the first installment was completed, lest it ruin their own business. Trade experts apprehend that the burden on foreign nations will materially limit their purchasing power, and as a result will narrow their capacity as buyers of American goods. That very considerable body of public opinion which perhaps economists and politicians would classify as mere sentimentalism is inclined to look with some repugnance upon the idea of collecting from those who were the allies of the United States in war, monies expended for the prosecution of that war.

To all of these considerations the "practical man" offers the retort that this money was lent by the American people, that it stands as a debt against the American Government in the form of Liberty bonds, and that the Government owes it to the people to collect the debts, retire the bonds and thereby reduce the pressure of internal taxation. He also holds that questions as to whether the debt can be received when payment is actually offered, without injuring home industries, may be left for determination at the time proffers are made; and he in turn bolsters up his argument by pointing to the fact that Great Britain has already begun paying installments upon its debt without checking in any way the progress in American industry.

The subject is a big one, as big and as fascinating as the something more than \$11,000,000,000 of the combined debts. Beyond doubt the discussion before the Foreign Policy Association, which we understand will be repeated in other cities of the Union, will help to throw light upon it.

Comprehensive study is to be undertaken by the Forest Service of the United States, directed by Prof. F. R. Fairchild of Yale University, in an effort to work out an acceptable and practical plan for the exempting of growing forests from the operation of state taxing laws. With the realization that vast tracts of denuded forest lands the country over may again be made to produce merchantable timber under the processes of reforestation now being fostered by the national and some of the state governments, the reasonableness of exempting the lands thus replanted from the usual tax burdens imposed has been emphasized and quite generally realized.

It is a well-known fact, of course, that heretofore the cut-over lands have been assessed at only a nominal value. Otherwise the tax levied against them would not be paid. Indeed, in many of the states vast areas of these lands have been sold for taxes, with no other buyer than the county. No doubt practical reforestation efforts have been hindered in nearly all the states by the realization that when it became apparent that the lands were being again made productive their assessed value would be proportionately increased. The injustice of taxing growing timber year after year for a term of fifty years is at once realized. Under such a system there would be no inducement for private or corporate owners to undertake extensive reforestation efforts.

In connection with this commendable undertaking, which has as its principal objective the education of the people of the states in whose territory the great deforested areas lie, and the ultimate revision of the tax laws along the line indicated, there might quite reasonably be undertaken what would seem to be an equally necessary constructive reform. If it is desirable

to reproduce the forests on their former areas, it is just as important that a prudent effort be made to preserve and conserve for absolutely necessary uses the timber now standing. In Michigan, Wisconsin, and in several of the states of the Pacific northwest, there remain large tracts of land upon which there is still a fair stand of growing timber of merchantable quality. From these lands the pine trees have been removed, leaving scattering stands of hemlock, oak, maple and spruce. In many cases the ownership of these lands has passed to settlers and to manufacturers who, having bought the lands at a low price, have, in the years since the war, found it profitable to strip them of the few remaining trees.

What is proposed is that before these half-denuded areas are finally stripped, an effort should be made to preserve the timber that remains upon them, together with the young trees which naturally spring up where the ground is protected from fires, and, by exempting them from taxation for a term of thirty or forty years, upon condition that timber removed be taxed as personal property, provide an important aid to the general plan of reforestation. Perhaps the owners of these lands find it necessary at present, if they are to realize the cost paid and the amount annually demanded from them in taxes, to utilize every foot of timber available. With this exhausted, unless the lands are adaptable for farming, they are allowed to revert to the state or county simply because they are not worth the taxes levied against them.

People of the eastern section of the United States will not fail behind those of the western section in the presentation of summer music, if the advice of Edwin Franko Goldman, conductor of the Goldman Band, is heeded. On the contrary, they will adopt the open-air amphitheater idea and make it their own, no matter what arguments based on conditions of climate or on considerations of geological contour may be brought against it. Particularly the citizens of New York, according to him, have reached the end of trying to improve an auditorium for out-of-doors, and must now see what they can do in the way of constructing an original one. They have, in his view, so proved their pleasure in assembling in the starlight and the moonlight, and listening to the interpretation of instrumental masterworks, as to be ready to build for themselves an arena of that modern type known as a bowl.

When Mr. Goldman speaks of summer music as thriving in New York, he is hardly to be disputed. The crowds that have sought the benches of the Lewisohn Stadium, College of the City of New York, on July and August evenings ever since orchestral concerts were instituted there, strongly justify his comment; and the throngs that attended Mr. Goldman's own band concerts on the campus of New York University the season just past, that gathered before his players in Central Park the season before, and that assembled at his call for many seasons on Columbia College Green, substantiate it still further. And then, were he to remark favorably upon artistic standards, he would continue to find verification. For the summer public, as programs and performances attest, desires music of the very same sort that the winter public demands.

Mr. Goldman has declared that the thing must come; and supposing he is right, the question remains, How soon do the men and women who sustain musical organizations want it to come? As for a location, there can be little hope, probably, of a site being found within the borders of New York City that will repeat Hollywood in California. This is a day, however, of engineers; and a moment, moreover, of acousticians.

It may be important that great symphonies and preludes be presented in surroundings such as Mr. Goldman has in contemplation, or it may be unimportant. But meanwhile, amphitheater or no amphitheater, bowl or no bowl, Beethoven and Wagner in the affections of the summer public of New York have without doubt come, for good and all.

In discussing in New York recently the German point of view regarding the ratification of the Locarno treaties, Dr. Paul Leverkuehn, of the German-American Mixed Claims Commission's staff, touched upon a point which is far deeper than surface impressions would indicate. "Speaking in the broadest sense," he declared, "Locarno is a state of mind." And he added:

The question is, Are the countries concerned really willing to draw the consequences of the treaties they accept, and will they continue in this state of mind? Dr. Leverkuehn also urged that if Germany appears to be lacking in enthusiasm, this did not represent the real state of affairs, and he said: "Do not let these passing conditions obscure the reality of a sincere good will and a real desire to further stabilization and genuine peace. The Locarno treaties are approved by the majority of the people and the political parties."

In view of the almost countless "cures" for tuberculosis which have obtained vogue during the last few decades—to spring up, flourish for a time and then pass into oblivion—one is not surprised to learn that an alleged immunizing method has risen above the horizon. But when one reads, on the authority of Dr. William H. Park, director of laboratories of the Department of Health of New York, that introduction of this method of vaccinating infants against tuberculosis may be introduced into New York City, it seems time to urge a protest. We read that "experiments" on new-born monkeys and other animals have shown that the virus in question has certain "power," and "this being established, Calmette (the originator of the process) began to work with infants." No "work," we are informed, will be done on children in the United States until "Calmette's own 'experiments' have continued for another year." Meanwhile these "experiments" will doubtless be watched with interest.

In search of pets, the gamut of the animal kingdom, at least that part of it that can be trained readily to know their master's or mistress' voice, has been run through by girl students at the Columbia University School of Journalism, and they have now arrived at turtles. A colony of forty-one at present are displaying their limited repertoire of tricks, or are themselves displayed, from favored vantage points in the rooms of residents in Johnson Hall. An alligator, several dogs, and a number of cats and canaries all played their brief parts and were expelled under the restrictions preserving the academic atmosphere. Even a mouse, further down the alphabet and much more adept at concealment, held but momentary sway before a forced departure. Turtles came next, and with their subdued manner, if not easy-going way, they have held their posts. They have not yet contributed notably to higher education, but they at least have the negative virtue of doing less to hinder it.

A symbolic share in the excellence of New York's buildings is to be awarded by the New York Building Congress to the men who fit them together as part of its plan to revive craftsmanship. Certificates of merit, signifying that the holder had fastened his rivet, or fitted his joints with a neatness and precision beyond the mere requirement of the wages, have been awarded in recognition of the plan to twelve mechanics engaged on

A thick mist, faintly gray with the approach of dawn, enveloped us in its clammy folds as we made our way out to the center of the 'drome. All around was the deep silence that precedes the break of day, broken in this case only by the unwearied song of a vigilant cricket and the occasional plaintive cry of an early-stirring plover.

A low murmur of voices guided us to the long line of planes, whose vague outlines appeared one by one in line abreast across the field. Blurred figures were busily engaged in putting last touches to engines and rigging in preparation for the early start, while groups of leather-clad pilots and observers discussed the course of the proposed journey or listened to the final instructions of their flight-commanders.

Soon after we had settled into our machine a rosy flush crept over the mist, betokening the rising of the sun. An engine broke out into a thunderous roar, followed by another, and another, until the whole line had taken up a deafening song of welcome to the day. A few minutes followed, during which the engines were run up to the full, and then one by one the dim mothlike forms on our left hurried off into the void.

Our turn came; a flick on the throttle, and we were devouring the grassy dew-laden meadow at an ever-increasing speed, until quite suddenly the bumping and shaking ceased, and we were borne in calm, easy flight through the impalpable whiteness of the air. It seemed that we had hardly left the ground ere we leapt out of the mist into the clear light of day.

Ahead, the long line of our companions, climbing steeply, raced the young sun to the deep blue zenith. The mist fell away below, to become a sea of pearly wool, whose surface, delicately rippled into shadowy folds, reflected the color of sky above.

Out of it there projected in curious isolation, dark summits of tall elms, scattered spires of little Wiltshire village churches, and burnt-out islands formed by the higher eminences of Salisbury plain, all slowly sinking into the constantly widening panorama. One by one below us the remaining six planes emerged from the mist, like a procession of busy bees setting out from some hidden hive on their sunlit quest for nectar.

As we circled up and up in the wake of the leader, the earth assumed the saucerlike appearance so familiar to airmen; hills and valleys merged into a shallow concavity, so that they were only distinguishable by the sunburnt yellow-brown of the grassy uplands, mottled here and there with dark plantations of larch and fir, and the cool green of the poplar's water-meadows.

White ribbons scattered broadcast over the countryside were roads and lanes; little wisps of cotton batting crawling at snail's pace along black spiders' threads, so straight and regular, were railway trains. Little blots of speckled gray, nestling amid soft carpet-like woods or bordered by the silver thread of rivers, and shrouded in diaphanous mantles of blue smoke, were towns and villages.

Toward the horizon on the west the color of the landscape deepened to a pure indigo, and the patchwork of the Cotswolds broke into view. Further still, a fitting bowdler to the view, lay the rugged, craggy shoulders of mountains, supporting on their craggy shoulders billowing masses of cloud, their feet leaved, it seemed, by the gray-green waters of the Bristol Channel.

We had reached a height of 10,000 feet, when a white light dropped in a graceful curve from the leader; climbing round and we all veered to the right and left in search of our places in the rapidly evolving formation. Two sweeping circles sufficed to complete the

New York Smokestacks are so useful for liners in the transatlantic service in puffing passenger rates to the right height that the S. S. Gripsholm of the Swedish-American Line, due in New York shortly on her maiden voyage, has been equipped with two, though she does not need either one. She is the first liner in the transatlantic service to be equipped with Diesel engines; and the exhaust from their funnels, rather than rising, would leave a smoke stack pointing at the sky in vain. Because the public rates power by the number of holes through which it can escape, however, the two funnels are included and proudly bear aloft the insignia of the line. One of them, perversely, is a ventilator, carrying air down to the engine room, and the other is an elevator shaft. The engineers are thus placated with the utilization of waste spaces, and the exhaust is shot logically out back near the water line; while the public is preserved in its illogicality so that it can be more easily convinced that the Gripsholm is a sea-going ship.

If commuting is to remain the eighth and liveliest art, something must be done about a situation to which attention was called this week by resolution of the Board of Trustees of Valley Stream, L. I. Some of the town's most respected nocturnal inhabitants, it appears, accustomed, when nothing better offers, to go to sleep, are too frequently finding on their midnight journey out from New York that they resume their self-possession, and take their exit from the scene, a station late, Lynbrook and Long Beach are thus becoming the unwilling depositaries of more unwilling guests, while Valley Stream, happy in the supposed possession of a loyal, if factional, citizenry, and the prospects of more and more guests, are being too easily missed. The Board of Trustees, accordingly, has formally voted to ask the Long Island Railroad for an illuminated sign and a set of bells or whistles to bring the residents to their senses, and homes. This, it is hoped, will bring each man to an accurate clock, especially if, as the board neglected to ask, the company will have the added thoughtfulness not to do the same things for all its stations.

Cordial relations have now been established between New York City and the town of Majolati, near Ancona, Italy. New York, very properly as the younger of the two, made the first overtures, through the Metropolitan Opera House, by presenting the century-old opera, "La Vestale," the masterpiece of Gaetano Cappone, one of Majolati's great. The production, which had been done only once before in the United States, when it was given in Orleans in 1823, was carried out with all the splendor of which the Metropolitan is capable, and sung by a chorus so much larger than most Metropolitan choruses that Spontini might well have felt the fullness of his recognition amended the long delay. Majolati, knowing an olive branch readily enough, discerned the olive as soon as word of the performance had spanned the sea. An executive committee of the townspeople, custodians of the Spontini monument, took official cognizance and cabled its response: "We beg the direction, the artists and the noble public of the Metropolitan Opera to accept our grateful thoughts and appreciation for the splendid performance of 'La Vestale,' the work of our great fellow-citizen." A simple gesture, thus, has brought to New York not only the gratitude of Spontini's birthplace, but also the knowledge of where it is.

In search of pets, the gamut of the animal kingdom, at least that part of it that can be trained readily to know their master's or mistress' voice, has been run through by girl students at the Columbia University School of Journalism, and they have now arrived at turtles. A colony of forty-one at present are displaying their limited repertoire of tricks, or are themselves displayed, from favored vantage points in the rooms of residents in Johnson Hall. An alligator, several dogs, and a number of cats and canaries all played their brief parts and were expelled under the restrictions preserving the academic atmosphere. Even a mouse, further down the alphabet and much more adept at concealment, held but momentary sway before a forced departure. Turtles came next, and with their subdued manner, if not easy-going way, they have held their posts. They have not yet contributed notably to higher education, but they at least have the negative virtue of doing less to hinder it.

A symbolic share in the excellence of New York's buildings is to be awarded by the New York Building Congress to the men who fit them together as part of its plan to revive craftsmanship. Certificates of merit, signifying that the holder had fastened his rivet, or fitted his joints with a neatness and precision beyond the mere requirement of the wages, have been awarded in recognition of the plan to twelve mechanics engaged on

On Wings in the Early Morning Air

maneuver; a red light dropped, course was held to the south, and the Odyssey had begun.

Under the increasing power of the sun's rays, the patches of ground mist had thinned away, but a gathering haze narrowed the circle of visibility to a few miles, and threw a curious smoky zone over the lower third of the sky. Below us was the mysterious Ring of Arobery, a gray circle of inclined stone slabs, hoary elders set in solemn conclave, reminiscent of the grave Druids who established them before the dawn of history.

Not far away, partly absorbed in the modern asphalt road, and partly lost in fields and gardens, lay the old Bath Road, running from the quiet red town of Marlborough on the east, down through Chelmsford and Chippingham on the west; an ancient highway that has felt the sturdy tramp of Roman Legionaries, has heard the harsh babble of swarthy Phoenician traders, wending their way up-country from their galleons in Cornish ports, and has resounded to the wild gallop of Dick Turpin's horse.

To the south, but faintly discernible over the barren Marlborough Downs, the venerable rocks of Stonehenge were dwarfed to insignificance by the giant white hangars of two neighboring airfields. This dark group of monoliths, still an insoluble enigma to the scholar and antiquary, and the dream haunt of hobgoblins in the superstitious imagination of the night-faring yokel, look pathetically forlorn. No more than a queer heap of stones, amid all this aerial bustle of today.

The air was full of craft; small single-seater scouts rocketed up from below in strings of four or five, buzzed round our heads like importunate flies, and in the same instant were tumbling puppy-like thousands of feet below in a headlong dive; still further down cautious novices circled monotonously round and round their parent drome, distinguishable against the dark background of the plain only by the red, white and blue identification circles on their upper wing surfaces.

Once or twice large twin-engine machines swept majestically across our path, leaving a wash that sent a shuddering heave throughout the squadron; elsewhere patrols, formations, and solitary machines traversed the skies in uninteresting activity, not unlike that of the multitudinous insects which haunt the air above a stagnant pond.

Soon all this was lost to view astern and we were left to the leisurely contemplation of our fellows. In the brightness of the morning they had a peculiar beauty that carried with it an atmosphere of unreality; the blue haze, obscuring the horizon and all but the vaguest track of the earth immediately below, created a void where there was neither up nor down, nor any direction, an interplanetary space, in which the squadron, a constellation of suspended atoms, moved on in an unknown orbit.

With ineffable grace they dipped and nodded as they forged through the keen air; the dark brown-green of fabric, the steely glint of engines, the polished yellow of wooden stouts, and the warm tan of leather garments showed forth with unaccustomed clearness. The sunlight danced and glinted on swaying wing and fuselage, or caught the whirling haze of a propeller, even as, in a thousand shimmering fragments.

Of sound there was none but the vibrant hum of taut flying-wires, the thunder of the cloven air, and the deep pulsating roar of the multiple engines; an all pervading triad that tempted one to song.

And no few on over the kindly bosom of the New Forest and the sleepy sunlit hamlets of southern Hampshire, until a glittering, silver gossamer appeared through the haze ahead; it was the distant sea. J. B. G. B.

The Week in New York

The new Madison Square Garden. A special committee of the city, representing each of twelve trades engaged on the building, and Stephen F. Voorhes, the president of the congress, with an appropriate speech, centered on them the plaudits of the wider world. With the adoption of this practice, the builders of New York will be able to show their grandsons where fame lit on their achievements, the white marble of the city, and the unfortunate altitude and wall of bricks, plaster and stone.

England of the 1820's, the roaring land of bluff squires and galloping horses, captured by contemporary cartoonists for after-dinner albums and hall walls, is living over his headlong career in an exhibition lasting until Dec. 10 at the Groller Club. Red jackets for the chase, their various angles commemorating the passing and sometimes flighty fortunes of the riders, dominate the scene, with correspondingly softer hues to match the trail left by the pursuits of happiness. The puzzlement of novices, the contrary whims of riders and horses, or the vagaries of drawing-room sports, were brought to paper by the friendly, but often uncomfortably observant eyes of Henry Alken, John Leach, George and I. R. Cruikshank and, others of their time, with an aptness that both raised and lowered the level of the exhibition and made them still prized and scintillating today.

Letters to the Editor Brief communications are welcome, but the editor must remain sole judge of their utility, and he does not undertake to hold himself or his newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"American Composers to Have a Chance"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I notice in the issue of The Christian Science Monitor of Saturday, Nov. 7, an editorial entitled "American Composers to Have a Chance."

The editorial states that Howard Hanson of Rochester will make a statement concerning certain investigations, presumably about the lack of appreciation of the American composer. It implies in the last paragraph that the Boston Symphony, New York Philharmonic and Philadelphia Orchestras have been remiss in the performance of their obligations to the American composer, if there is such an obligation.

I shall be very glad to receive a copy of the statement which Mr. Hanson has sent out, and of the second statement which you imply is to be issued. It is quite possible that I may have something to say on behalf of the New York Philharmonic and Philadelphia Orchestras.

ARTHUR JUDSON, Manager, Philharmonic Society of New York New York, N. Y.

Mr. Hanson, having been notified from the Eastern Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor that objection is taken to his comment, as reproduced on the Editorial Page of Nov. 7, writes a reply, dated University of Rochester, Eastman School of Music, Office of the Director, Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 18, in which he says:

I read your editorial with a great deal of interest. It seems to me that you hit the nail exactly on the head. It expresses my feeling exactly, as taken from my interview. The correct date of that interview was Oct. 25, 1925. If you want me to answer at any time the attacks on this editorial, as I think I have considerable data on hand which prove my arguments.

The particular part of Mr. Hanson's comment on which the editorial in question is based, runs as follows:

I hope to present at a later time certain material which will show in a concrete manner the status of the American orchestral composer in America. We are too apt to judge the status of the American composer from the point of view of New York City, which city in my estimation knows less about native composition than Chicago, Los Angeles or Rochester.

The Wets and Their Losing Fight

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

That extensive reprint from the Manufacturers Record in the Monitor of Nov. 5, is very valuable. I thank you. The testimony of H. M. Leland is a passing stroke. If our wet friends were not involved in a crime that destroys the sense of honor, as President Frost of Berea College so well says, they would acknowledge themselves answered. What they would doubtless say is that it is just as easy to deny hypocrisy as to practice it; unable to use the truth in their business they will deny the ability of the drys to talk straight.

The Monitor is a daily satisfaction. R. E. T. East Rochester, N. H.